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ALBANY.

A Double Track for the Central Road—The Charter—The Erie Inquiry Resolution.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

One of the most interesting debates which has occurred in the Assembly for some years took place this morning, in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Fort in the chair, upon the bill authorizing the New-York Central Railway Company to lay two additional tracks, so as to make a four-track road from New-York to Buffalo. Mr. Pierson, who introduced the bill, made a cogent speech in its support, which was so bristling with facts, so powerful in its argument and delivery, that it engaged the close attention of the members throughout, and plainly made a deep impression. Mr. Pierson showed by figures the immense freightage of the road, and by apt illustrations demonstrated how the charges upon it are increased by the freight-trains being compelled to constantly go upon sidings to get out of the way of passenger-trains. Every moment that freight is not in motion, the expense upon it is increased, and this cost in the end comes, as is always the case, from the consumer. He pictured the express passenger-trains going over the road at short intervals, and the immense amount of freight constantly being delayed by them, with the expense attending to its transportation constantly increasing. He declared it as the opinion of those best acquainted with all the facts, that freight between Buffalo and New-York could be moved from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper if no passenger-trains were run, and as soon as this was clearly ascertained, Commodore Vanderbilt had come to the conclusion that the interests of the public, no less than those of the company demanded the laying of two additional tracks between Buffalo and Albany. Mr. Burns asked whether it were true, as reported, that seventy per cent. of the freight passing over the Central Road went to New-England from Albany instead of going to New-York, to which Mr. Pierson answered that it was impossible to state the precise percentage, but he thought about three-fifths of it did go to New-England. He then went on to show that the facilities of the Pennsylvania Central are so much greater at New-York that the New-York Central cannot compete with it there, and it could not compete with it for the carriage of any of the Western freights but for the fact that the New-York Central does not cross the Alleghanies; it has a great natural roadway in the valley by which it gets to Buffalo, thus saving motive power, and the wear and tear of rolling stock due to the absence of steep grades. This portion of the speech of Mr. Pierson was especially interesting, and attracted close attention. But it was apparent from the first that the bill was not to pass without strenuous opposition. The speech of Mr. Pierson had been made upon an amendment offered by Mr. Snyder, of Rensselaer, that the company be required to pay the State five hundred thousand dollars for the franchise requested, to which Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, sought to give point and substance by jocosely moving that Commodore Vanderbilt be requested to disburse the amount among the members instead of paying it to the State. This amendment was, however, not seriously proposed, and being immediately withdrawn, the debate proceeded upon that of Mr. Snyder. Mr. Voorhis, of Rockland, followed Mr. Pierson, and sought to show that the State, by the bill, was giving the Central Road a vast amount of land, which by differing calculations, he stated variously, beginning with five million acres, and finally concluding it was only five thousand. Mr. Husted showed, however, that the State was giving nothing, whatever, as it had no land to give, and that under the General Railroad law the company would be compelled to pay for every foot of land it acquired. The amendment of Mr. Snyder was then voted down by a large majority, but others quickly followed, until the bill was incumbered with a number of "riders." One was an amendment by Mr. Babcock, compelling the Central to lay additional tracks on the Suspension Bridge branch, and another by Mr. Norton, prohibiting the company from laying any more tracks in New-York City without the consent of the Mayor and Common Council. Mr. Norton then offered the pro rata freight amendment, whereupon Mr. Crawford, of Madison, roamed over the whole question of transportation, but occasionally pausing to deal at length with the delinquencies of the Central. As a result, the whole morning was spent upon this one bill, which, in the end, was simply progressed after the pro rata amendment had been adopted, by a vote of 46 to 26. If this amendment is persisted in it kills the bill, as, of course, the company does not desire it in this shape.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

As the day approaches when the charter is to be discussed, the interest in the subject increases. There is a great deal of quiet discussion upon the measure, and there is an opinion, which seems to be gaining strength, that some important changes must be made in the bill as it came from the committee. The extension of the terms of some of the commissioners does not meet with general favor, and there is a strong feeling that a return must be made to the system just adopted by the Republican Committee, and make these terms generally three years, and not more than four years in any case. Strong objections are also urged to the very great power given to the Superintendent of Police, especially in clothing him with the power of detail and transfer, which has always heretofore been lodged in the commissioners. In behalf of this grant, it is urged that the Superintendent has really no control of the force: and on the other hand it is declared that with it he becomes not only an irresponsible autocrat, but will be subjected to a pressure from politicians which no one man can resist. But these minor matters which can easily be righted, are not attracting so much attention as the problem of the appointing power, which is really as far as ever from being solved. There is an anxiety that the dignity of the office of Mayor shall not be invaded, but also a general determination that the City must not be again permitted to fall into the hands of Tammany through Mayor Havemeyer. A way out of this difficulty has not yet been found, and to-night there is a meeting of the New-York delegation friendly to the charter, for the purpose of endeavoring to reach some conclusion regarding it. There are many who believe that putting the Mayor into the Board of Aldermen, with one voice in making appointments, in case of disagreement, is a prospect that does not commend itself to the public judgment, and that it will not be found satisfactory in practice. Among the methods which have strong support is that of giving the nominations to the Aldermen and confirmations to the Mayor, as by this system the dignity of the Mayor will not be disturbed, the City can be made certain of proper officials, and with proper restrictions there can be no danger of a "dead lock." While it is true that opinions differ very greatly, it is yet apparent that if there is a preponderance in favor of any one of the various projects it is in favor of the last-named, and it has therefore just that much more chance of being put into the bill.

THE ERIE INQUIRY RESOLUTION.

The most earnest debate which the Senate has thus far had, took place this morning on the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, on Friday, calling on the Erie Railroad Company to submit to the Senate a statement of the counsel fees paid by them for services connected with the procurement of legislation during the year 1872, when the resolution was called from the table. Mr. Lord offered a lengthy substitute. He thought if this matter was to be inquired into, it was better to go to the bottom of it, and adopt a resolution which would do this. Mr. Palmer thought the substitute simply a thrust at a former Speaker of the Assembly and the Attorney-General. It seemed to him absurd to call for an investigation of the manner in which the repeal of the Classification act was effected, when it was well known that the whole people of the State demanded its repeal. To him it seemed more pertinent to include the whole subject; go back to the passage of the Classification act and inquire if money had been corruptly used to procure that. Mr. Palmer had proceeded thus far when the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Madden, jumped to his feet and poured out one of those philippics for which he is celebrated. The Classification act was one of the most beneficent measures which ever passed the Legislature; the people did not demand its repeal; that repeal was the work of a swindling clique of stock-jobbers; the *coup d'état* of Gen. Sickles was the most infamous transaction ever heard of; Jay Gould was not in blame; the compromise of the present officers of the road with him was most honorable, and as to State officers, he could tell them, from the Governor down, that they had better keep their hands out of legislation. He was proceeding to denounce "the infamous bill introduced by the Senator from the Ninth," when Mr. Robertson interrupted him by inquiring, what bill? Mr. Madden referred to the Repealing act. Mr. Robertson reminded the Senator that he did not introduce it. Mr. Madden continued his denunciations, gesticulating wildly, and going so far as almost to shake his fist in Mr. Palmer's face, and wound up his oration by declaring the pending resolution was offered in the interest of stock-jobbers. To all these charges Mr. Johnson replied very calmly, and at the conclusion of his remarks a vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Lord. When Mr. James Wood's name was called, he excused himself from voting, as he was chairman of the committee by which this investigation was to be conducted. Mr. Woodin immediately said that if the substitute were adopted he would move that a special committee be appointed to conduct the investigation. The vote then proceeded, Mr. Wood voting aye, and the substitute was lost by 10 ayes to 11 nays. Mr. Palmer then moved an amendment to the resolution. It was debated for over an hour with great warmth and some personalities. Mr. Lowery said a draft of this resolution had been shown to him and to other members by a prominent member of the "third house," with a request to offer it. This he had declined to do, believing the object of it was to enable some members of that House to be "seen" by the corporation referred to. Some one called for the name of the man who had shown the resolution, and Mr. Lowery replied, "George O. Jones; that's the man, there," referring to the individual named, who was seated in the gallery. This brought Mr. Woodin to his feet. He denied with much warmth that the resolution had been shown to Senators before it was offered, and defended the Senator who had offered it from the insinuations of interested motives on his part in doing so. He was unqualifiedly in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Lord, for if these charges had been made against the two gentlemen named, and everybody knew they had, this would give them an opportunity to vindicate themselves. For himself, he did not believe one word of the accusations, and that was one of the reasons why he was in favor of this substitute resolution. Mr. Johnson replied in the same excited strain, and "hurled back in their teeth" the insinuations which had been made by Senators against him. Finally, and after more debate, equally warm, the original resolution was adopted in an amended form, as follows:

Whereas, It is alleged that large sums of money have been paid out of the treasury of the Erie Railroad Company as counsel fees, or for other services connected with its interests, pending before the Legislature of 1872, and especially in procuring the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Classification act;" and,

Whereas, It is further alleged that large sums of money were paid to prevent the passage of said act; and

Whereas, It is alleged and charged that the change of directors and removal of officers of the Erie Railroad Company, in the month of March last, was effected and produced by corrupt means; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to investigate the truth or falsity of such statements, with power to send for persons and papers.

The second section of the preamble was Mr. Palmer's amendment. The resolution was Mr. Woodin's. The committee has not yet been appointed.

THE SENATE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bowen called up the resolution offered by him the other day for the appointment of the sub-committee of the whole. Mr. Johnson strongly opposed this resolution, and, with much pathos, begged those gentlemen who desired good, wholesale, and clean legislation, to vote with him. Mr. Tiemann thought if it was necessary to have one subcommittee, and it was good to have it, two more committees, of similar power, would be a great deal better; they would save time, and would be able to examine the bills more minutely than one committee could. He moved that three such be appointed, each to consist of nine members. In the general debate the "Grinding Committee" as a legislative institution was rather apologized for than defended; it was regarded as an inevitable necessity of the annual crush of purely local legislation, which leaves the Legislature no time to get through its business in the ordinary methods within the period to which the session is limited. The resolution was finally adopted with several amendments, securing the removal of any bill from the cognizance of the committee on written request of a senator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Babcock is thoroughly in earnest in his Erie resolutions, offered last evening, and will call them up early next week. He believes that they are just in themselves, and that their passage is demanded by the public sentiment of the State, but especially of the western part.

Col. Clark is again here to urge the Reservoir-square Armory bill, and to propose an amendment which will disarm most of the opposition to the project. Instead of asking that the armory be placed in the centre of the square, the regiment has determined to ask only for a space 180 feet wide by 275 feet front, next to the reservoir, and the square will thus be left practically untouched.

The Liquor Traffic—Hearing on the Seventh Regiment Armory—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—There will be a hearing to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly, on the new civil code introduced by Mr. McGuire. David Dudley Field is expected to address the committee on the subject.

The Committee on Internal Affairs had under consideration to-day a number of petitions for a law to regulate the liquor traffic. Whatever the committee may do, there is not much prospect that the Legislature will take any action in the matter.

There was a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Cities on the Seventh Regiment armory. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton spoke in favor of the erection of an armory in Reservoir-square, and it was opposed by John C. Dummock, Dr. Comstock, and Mr. Fitch. The feeling in the committee is favorable to the project.

Speaker Cornell was absent this evening during the session of the Assembly, and Mr. Husted, of Westchester, acted as Speaker pro tem. Most of the evening was spent in Committee of the Whole, and chiefly on the bill changing the commission in charge of the building of the State Reformatory at Elmira. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

The Governor returned, without approval, an Assembly bill empowering the Supervisors of the town of Ausable, a part of the Adirondack region, to impose a fine of $5 on persons driving at high rates of speed over the bridges in that township. The Governor objects to the bill on the ground that it is special legislation, which should be covered by a general law. Mr. Tobey introduced the bill, and as he was not present the message was laid on the table.

The Senate had a special session this evening to consider Mr. Bergh's bill, and debated it till past ten. The bill was considerably amended, nearly every section of it receiving some alteration more or less material. Gen. Wood, who championed the bill, finally dragged it through at 10¼, the last motion being one by Senator Murphy to strike out the enacting clause. This was lost—8 to 8—and the bill was reported for a third reading. It has been more severely debated than any other this session.

A local bill to amend the charter of the Village of Niagara Falls, which passed the Senate this morning, rises, by virtue of its eighth section, to a national importance. This section aims at placing a constitutional check on the tyrannical extortions of the Niagara hackman, by requiring him, when he takes out his license, to give bonds in $300 surety for good behavior, and to pay to the corporation all damage either to person or property caused by him. All suits on such bonds are to be brought in the corporate name of the village, and the damages recovered are to be paid to the aggrieved visitor. This provision extends equally to the driver who carries you to the Falls, to the porter who carries your trunk, and to the car or truckman who removes your luggage.

The Republican members of the Assembly from the City had a long consultation to-night on the charter, but without definite result. The matters discussed were the powers of the Corporation Counsel and Superintendent of Police, and the appointing power. As to the last, no conclusion was reached, and in regard to the corporation counsel the prevailing opinion seemed to be that the bill as reported can be justified. Respecting the Police Superintendent having the power of transfer there was a decided difference of opinion, and the matter will be further discussed at a meeting of the delegation, to be held to-morrow, immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly. Those present at the caucus to-night were Cornell, Opdyke, Patterson, Clarke, Blackie, Biglin, and Smith.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroad Controversies—More Consolidation—Executive Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The excitement on railroad matters has measurably subsided since yesterday. The Philadelphia and New-York bill has not yet gone to the Senate from the House, and will not be acted upon in the former body for several days. Doubts of its passage are quite freely expressed, the vote last night on the opposition bill showing a clear majority against the air-line project. The struggle, however, will be a desperate one, and the result may prove a disappointment to all concerned. The Free Railroad bill has not yet been reported in the House, and the indications are not favorable to any affirmative action at this session.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the consolidation of the Montclair, Midland, Watchung, and other railroads; also, the bill to enable the Singer Sewing-machine Company to establish their principal works at Elizabeth. In the bills to incorporate the North and South Jersey Railroad, and the South Mountain and Boston Railroad, were reported favorably, this afternoon. The first of these bills authorizes the construction of a road from Salem, by way of Mount Holly and Princeton, to Bound Brook, on the line of the New-Jersey Central.

The members of the House are preparing to attend, in a body, the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March. A special Pullman train will probably be provided.

The Governor to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Commissioners of Deeds, which were confirmed:

For New-York—David D. Ferry, Charles E. Crowell, Antoine C. Gonzalez, Thomas P. Okie, Jr., John White, Charles F. Henry, William M. Berger, Lucius W. How, Albert Von Wagner, Frederick R. Anderson, William H. Meeks, A. D. Mellick, Jr., Ludwig R. Miller, George W. Browne, Arthur W. Knapp, Washington I. Jacques, Andrew W. Kent, Henry Schmitt, Francis P. Burke. Tennessee—R. Dudley Frazer. Virginia—Hill Carter. Pennsylvania—Edward D. Ladyard, Charles P. Clarke, Robert P. Dechert, Asa J. Fish, Charles F. Corson.

The Stock Exchange Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, examined John T. Denny, Chairman of the Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, but his testimony covered no new points, and was merely confirmatory of the testimony of the President, Mr. King, heretofore published.

S. W. White, Mr. Denny's associate in the Law Committee, to whom Lockwood applied for authority to employ Judge Sherman, was also before the committee.

The matter was presented to the Governing Committee, who authorized the employment of the counsel, the pay not to exceed $10,000. It was intended to employ Judge Sherman, who was so verbally employed, but who was to receive no money unless he should accomplish something. Finding that he had accomplished nothing, the resolution authorizing the employment of counsel was rescinded, and Colgate was employed. There was no evidence to show that Sherman accomplished anything, and therefore he was not entitled to compensation.

Hon. Henry Wilson's Successor in the Senate.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—The matter of the time for electing an United States Senator in the place of Mr. Henry Wilson, whose resignation takes effect on the 3d of March next, came up in the House this afternoon, a majority (four) of the Judiciary Committee reporting that it would not be competent for the House to elect before the second Tuesday in March, while the minority (three) took the ground that the election should have taken place to-day. There was a long debate and the matter was thoroughly discussed, when the report of the majority was accepted.

The Case of McElhaney, the Murderer.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the Executive Council, this afternoon, it was voted to grant a reprieve to James McElhaney, who was to have been executed on Friday next for the murder of his wife, in this city, in August last, until the 21st of March, on the ground that the final decision as to a commutation of sentence had been so long delayed as to give too short a time to the condemned man to prepare for his execution.

Summary Justice in Canada.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 18.—On Friday last two men working in a shanty in the Township of Abbinger had a fight, and the man who got worsted rose in the night and fatally stabbed his opponent with a butcher-knife. The rest of the shantymen seized the murderer, formed a jury, tried him, and hanged him to a tree till dead, then cut down and buried him. Twelve of the lynching party were arrested yesterday, and taken to Belleville for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Reading the Poland Credit Mobilier Report—The Louisiana Question—Pomeroy's Case Narrowed Down.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Poland Credit Mobilier Committee submitted the long-looked-for report at 1½ o'clock to-day. A large crowd of the curious collected in the galleries early in the day and waited patiently through two hours of dull legislation for the expected sensation. When the reading of the report began, and until the end of it, the House was painfully quiet and continually apprehensive. All of the eight members of Congress whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier were in their seats, and bore the general scrutiny with apparent coolness and composure. Speaker Blaine, as he had done on the first day of the session, when he demanded the investigation, came down from the chair and called Mr. Cox to preside. Oakes Ames was seated directly in front of the Speaker's chair, and listened to the reading of the report as though he were utterly indifferent to its import. When the resolution declaring for his expulsion was read Ames smiled incredulously. Mr. Brooks sat to the rear of Ames on the other side of the aisle. He was pale and nervous, but no more so than he has always been since this session began, and as soon as the tenor of the report began to foreshadow the resolution of expulsion, Mr. Brooks commenced taking notes and preparing for the brief defense and expostulation, which he submitted to the House immediately after the report was finished. Then, after the House broke up into a buzz, and comment upon it was free, and as varied as can well be imagined, it was universally conceded that the report was written with ability and shrewdness, and that the case against Brooks was summarized with much force and directness. The criticism which Mr. Brooks passed upon it, while it won for him some sympathy, failed wholly to touch the point made against him by the committee. There was considerable surprise at the fact that the committee was unanimous upon every point. This concurrence after a full consideration of all the testimony indicates that not even a partisan who has any disposition to be judicial, can justify a judgment that any of the gentlemen who bought Credit Mobilier stock did so with any corrupt intent or knowledge of the real character of the investment they were making. The discussion of the report was set for Tuesday next. To Gen. Butler is attributed an intention to move to enlarge the list, and the interest which he to-day manifested in the matter is sufficient indication that he will have much to say of one kind and another. It is not believed that a two-thirds vote can be secured for expulsion of either Ames or Brooks. It is very evident that one cannot go without the other.

LOUISIANA.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will make its final report in regard to Louisiana affairs to-morrow, or in a day or two thereafter. There will be shown great diversity of opinion between the members of the committee, and two or three different reports will be laid before the Senate. In respect to the branch of the inquiry which the committee was directed to make as to whether there is any legal State Government in Louisiana, there will be certainly three reports. Mr. Trumbull is understood to have written a report that will express the opinion that the legal Government of Louisiana is composed of the Warmoth crowd, represented by McEnery as Governor. Mr. Carpenter is known to hold the opinion that there is no legal Government existing in Louisiana. There are some members who regard the Kellogg Government as the legal Government of the State. There is little doubt, however, that the majority of the committee will report that there is no legal State Government in Louisiana, and in favor of ordering a new election. The cases of the Senators who are claiming seats in this Congress will be decided at the same time, and the decisions will depend very much upon and coincide with the decision of the general questions affecting the elections of the State officers and Legislature. It may be taken for granted that the action which would be required in both Houses, to sustain a report of the committee ordering a new election, cannot be secured during the short time of the session remaining.

A SLIP IN THE POMEROY CASE.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee found, this morning, that, by the unskillful manner in which Mr. Pomeroy had drawn the resolution ordering the investigation, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the alleged attempt to bribe York, instead of being extended to the full investigation, which he expressed the desire to have made, therefore the case of the prosecution came to an early stand-still for want of witnesses. York, Horton, and Johnson, all that knew anything about the York affair, even by hearsay, except York himself and one other, Simpson, who had conveniently taken himself out of the case as a witness by appearing as counsel for York, had given their testimony. As the committee had decided that only legal evidence should properly be admitted, and as no positive evidence, except that of York's, could be adduced, it was clear that the case must fail, even without any defense. Witnesses here to testify in regard to other cases of alleged bribery were ruled out. Attorney Simpson, for York, presented a petition to the Senate asking to have the scope of the investigation extended to the use of money by all Mr. Pomeroy's friends and agents, but the Senate, after an hour's very able debate, decided to extend it only to Senator Pomeroy's personal use of money: and under this new resolution the case will continue to-morrow.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gen. Butler offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to-day, appropriating $40,000 for the enlargement of the Hall of Representatives, to accommodate the forty members who are added to the number of the representatives in the next Congress. A lively debate immediately sprung up, in which some of the chronic dissatisfaction over the ventilation and acoustic powers of the hall was given vent. Gen. Hawley said he desired to put upon record, as a new member, his firm belief that the air in no audience-room in the country was so foul as that which he found here. A general opposition to enlarging the hall was discovered. The room is already so large that it is impossible for members to be heard half way across it. By crowding the seats closer together, or taking them out altogether, room could be made for double the number of new members. Butler's proposition is to tear down the south partition and carry the hall to the outer wall, so that the air and the light can gain admittance. This would add about twenty feet to the size of a room which is already too large for any voice in it. It is suggested that the north partition may be brought forward so as to leave the remodeled hall at its present size. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have been considering this question all Winter, but according to the statement of Mr. Platt, to-day, has come to no conclusion whatever.

FISH CULTURE.

During the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill to-day, Mr. Farnsworth made his chronic attack on the appropriation for continuing the work of restocking the lakes and rivers with shad, salmon, and white fish; but Mr. Frye very eloquently, and Mr. Dawes graphically put the facts before the House in such a way that Farnsworth's motion got but nineteen votes. So the noble work of Prof. Baird and the excellent gentlemen of the American Fish Culturists' Association will continue another year.

CABLE TO ASIA.

The American and Asiatic Cable Company bill was passed in the Senate by concurrence, the House bill being substituted for the Senate bill, which came before the Senate to-day, by being reached in order on the calendar.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS RESERVE.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have appointed a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Farwell, Merriam and Dox, to consider the legal questions concerned in the proposition to reissue the $44,000,000 currency reserve. Mr. Farwell is of the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power which he claims.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

There is good authority for the statement that the President does not favor the appointment of a Congressional investigation into Utah affairs, as desired by the Mormon representatives. Of the appointment of such a commission these representatives themselves have no hope.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGES.

There is quite a contest in the House Committee on Commerce between the Eads Bridge Company of St. Louis, and the Iron Mountain Railway, concerning the location of a bridge over the Mississippi River. The parties in the different interest stated their case to the committee this morning.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the argument of Hon. A. F. Perry and Hon. J. Hubley Ashton on the interest question of the Pacific Railroad Companies. These counsel appeared for the Government, and the committee will decide the question to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Homer C. Blake has been detached from the command of the Alaska and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander C. M. Chester; Lieuts. Charles H. Rockwell, J. E. Jones, A. S. Snow, and George F. Wilkins; Masters Charles F. Forse, R. M. G. Brown, A. V. Wadhous, W. L. Rosevelt, and Jesse B. Smith; Surgeon John H. Clark, Assistant Surgeons S. W. Latta, Charles E. De Valin; First Assistant Engineer John Lowe, and Boatswain Alexander McCone have been detached and placed on waiting orders. Medical Inspector Edward Shippen, from the Wabash, in consequence of ill health, is placed on waiting orders.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Collector Arthur and Messrs. George William Curtis and Jackson Schultz, of New-York, requesting them to act as a committee to consider the merits, actual and relative, of the persons now employed in the offices of the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, for nomination to the head of that office. Keeping in view the rules of the civil service, they are to adopt such means as shall seem to them proper for ascertaining the character and qualifications of the several persons who may be considered candidates for promotion, and make a particular report in regard to the three who may appear to be best qualified.

THE HAYTIAN MINISTER.

To-day Mr. Stephen Preston, who for some time past has been accredited to this Government as Minister resident of Hayti, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti. He made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

Mr. President, it is now nearly three years since I had the honor to be presented to your Excellency in the capacity of Minister Resident of Hayti. My principal object then was to maintain the friendly relations which have ever existed between the United States and Hayti. The kindness which I have always received at your hands, and at those of the honorable Secretary of State, has rendered my task a very easy one. I now present to you the letters from the President of Hayti which accredit me near your Excellency as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. This new title conferred upon the diplomatic agent of Hayti is an earnest of the lively desire of my Government to preserve and extend the relations of sincere friendship which exist between the two oldest republics of the New World. Believe me, Mr. President, that I shall, on my part, neglect nothing for the attainment of so desirable an end in my own country and in that of my Government. Permit me, Mr. President, on the eve of your second inauguration, to reiterate to you the congratulations which I had the honor to offer you in November last on the occasion of your re-election.

The President replied as follows:

MR. PRESTON: Your promotion in the diplomatic service of your country shows the appreciation by your Government of the prudence and skill which it supposes has hitherto characterized your course. The United States has no interest or wish to maintain other than the most friendly relations with Hayti. I trust that your present mission may tend to strengthen the good understanding between the two countries. It shall be my endeavor to co-operate with you for this purpose.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S PROPOSITION.

The proposal of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to the Treasury Department to pay $271,000, in lieu of duties unpaid, was made on condition that they be relieved from all claims of the Government on them, because of alleged frauds or otherwise, for the past five years. This proposition the Government will accept, on condition that the firm shall be relieved only from such violations of the Revenue law as have been covered by the reports of the officers who have had the present investigation in charge.

Testimonials from Philadelphia Knights Templar to Those of New-York and Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The newly-elected officers of the St. John's Commandery Knights Templar of this city, leave here to-day as a committee charged with the pleasant duty of presenting testimonials to the various commanderies at New-York, Providence, New-Haven and Boston, in return for courtesies received in those cities during the memorable pilgrimage of the St. John's to Boston in May of last year. Three commanderies in New-York are to receive handsomely-engrossed copies of resolutions passed by the St. John's Commandery, and the brethren of Providence and New-Haven will also receive handsome testimonials. The testimonial prepared for presentation to the Boston Commandery is a gorgeous jewel, to be worn by the eminent commander, and as a specimen of Philadelphia skill and taste, is worthy of great praise. It is about 12 inches in length, and contains over 200 pennyweights in gold, which, with the diamonds and rubies adorning it, has enhanced its value to over $1,000. The main feature is a gold cross, the angles being filled in with silver rays. In the centre is enameled the infant St. John, surrounded by thirty-two diamonds. The enameling was executed in New-York, and is an admirable specimen of the progress of the art in this country. Above the cross is a triangle in gold, set with rubies. In the centre of the triangle is a fac simile in silver of the testimonial presented to the St. John's Commandery by the Boston Commandery in May last. The whole is surmounted by a silver skull and cross bones, forming the pin by which it is to be attached to the coat of the eminent commander. On the reverse of the cross is the following inscription: "St. John's Commandery, stationed at Philadelphia, presents this emblem of Christian love to the Boston Commandery. A memorial of the pilgrimage to Boston on the 27th of May, 1872." This testimonial was designed and executed by S. S. Hemphill, of this city, a distinguished Sir Knight of the St. John's Commandery.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Two rear cars of the Pacific express on the Pennsylvania Railroad became detached this morning, and the engineer discovering the accident, returned, when the loose cars ran into the train, damaging the cars considerably. John Hamilton, baggage-master, was caught between the cars and had both legs crushed. The accident occurred near Morgan's Corner. John S. Floyd, a passenger, leaped from the window and had his leg broken, and received other injuries, from which he died in a few minutes. None others were hurt. The train reached Harrisburg four hours late.

UTAH.

The Excitement Over the Proposed Congressional Legislation.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 18.—The irrepressible conflict goes on. All the papers, Mormon and Gentile, are loaded down with matter on the Utah questions. Tom Fitch and ex-Territorial Secretary Fuller, ex-acting Gov. Mann, and various other renegade Gentiles, are at work like beavers to prevent the dreaded legislation by Congress. Special dispatches have been sent by the Deseret telegraph to various papers East and West, deprecating the President's policy, and setting forth that the Conservative Gentiles thinks his special message will materially injure business, and is based on wrong information. Every unprejudiced and truthful business man in the community, who does not yield allegiance to Brigham Young, can testify to the falsity of the Church telegrams. Many opportunities to secure Eastern and foreign capital for the development of the mineral resources of the territory have, within the last year, been lost, or deferred by the fear of insufficient security under Mormon law. Letters are here now containing the refusal of capitalists to invest until they can depend upon the protection of the Federal Courts and laws.

To-day the employes of the Church leaders are again canvassing for signatures to a petition for a commission to come here and investigate, for the purpose of delaying Congressional action of any nature, which, it is urged, would now be premature.

Another commotion has risen by the refusal of the Clerk of the United States District Court to accede to the request of a representative of the Mormon Territorial Attorney to issue a venire for a Grand Jury. The *News*, the chief organ of the priesthood, glories over the argument.

Tom Fitch addressed the House Judiciary Committee in answer to the memorial of the Bar of Salt Lake City, and asks that the signers now recant.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. James A. Nisbett died in Macon, Ga., yesterday morning.

The total value of property destroyed by the flood at Pittsburg yesterday is estimated at $300,000.

A resolution in favor of woman suffrage passed the Maine House, yesterday, by a yea and nay vote of 64 to 59.

The snow is twenty feet deep on the mountain sides in Utah, and little Cottonwood is in great danger of slides.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., last night unanimously tendered an invitation to President Grant to visit that city.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the newly-elected Senator from Oregon, is expected to arrive in Washington on Saturday next.

The Extreme Left of the French Assembly have abandoned the idea of sending a congratulatory address to the Republicans of Spain.

Fifty of the operatives in the shoe-works of J. O. Whitehouse, in Poughkeepsie, have struck for higher wages. Meetings are being held to consider the cases of those still at work.

James Ryan was instantly killed and two other workmen seriously injured by the caving in of the Union Railroad tunnel at the intersection of Eden-street, Baltimore, yesterday morning.

The fourth annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association, of Ohio, assembled at Toledo yesterday. A committee on resolutions was appointed to report at to-day's session.

In the State Constitutional Commission, yesterday, an additional committee was appointed to consider the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors, upon the petition of the State Temperance Society.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that Monday afternoon, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Patrick Hogan was shot and instantly killed by George Chambers, a bar-keeper, who was arrested and committed to jail.

A new planet was discovered on the night of February 17th, by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, New York, at ten hours, no minutes, right ascension, and north thirteen degrees, forty minutes of declination. Rapid motion north; eleventh magnitude.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed, yesterday afternoon, to the Collector of Customs at Astoria, an order to dispatch the revenue cutter stationed there to proceed to Sitka in search of the steamer George S. Wright, some days overdue, and supposed to be disabled.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $4,575,569; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,570,000; coin, $65,415,376, including in coin certificates, $23,407,500.

The State Educational Convention of colored men met at Louisville, Ky., yesterday. There were about fifty delegates present, and more are expected. The object is to discuss a plan for promoting the public education of colored children, and form a Colored Educational Union with that object.

Edwin Darrah, sentenced at the last term of the Lewiston, Me., Court to two years in the State Prison, attempted suicide on Monday night by cutting his throat. He made a gash ten inches long with a razor, cutting into the windpipe, but escaping the carotid artery. It is doubtful if he can survive.

A fire was discovered in B. Jacobs' building, at Shreveport, La., yesterday morning, and the store and contents were totally destroyed. The loss is about $400,000; the insurance is unknown. Baer's three-story building, adjoining, and several frame stores, were also destroyed. The total loss will be about $500,000.

Laponte Hubbell's clock factory in Forestville, Conn., was burned on Monday night. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. The insurance amounts to $24,000; $10,000 in Hartford companies, $3,000 in the Continental, $3,000 in the Merchants' Company of Providence, and $8,000 in other companies. Mr. S. E. Taylor, a manufacturer of clocks, also meets with some loss.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: David D. Smith to be Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats; Joseph G. Hessler, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Santiago, Cape de Verde Islands; John F. Quartes, of Georgia, to be Consul at Port Mahon; Second Lieuts. Peter Leary and George Duff, to be First Lieutenants; First Lieut. O. W. Pollock, to be Captain.

Stupid Carelessness—Collision Between Two Parts of a Divided Train—Two Persons Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishes the following account of an accident to the Pacific Express, west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad: The express left Philadelphia at 11:40 P. M. yesterday, and met with an accident twelves miles west of this city, caused by the coupling-pin between two cars breaking, and allowing the two rear (New-York sleeping) cars to become detached from the main portion of the train, consisting of the engine and six passenger-cars. The train ran nearly a mile before the break was discovered, and then slowed up to await the detached portion, which suddenly ran into it. The cars were somewhat damaged. James Floyd, one of the passengers, who it is supposed was asleep when the crash occurred, and in sudden fright, raised the window and jumped out, fell on the track and broke one of his legs, and injured himself so severely internally as to cause his death a few moments afterward. A man named John Hamilton, residing in West Philadelphia, and employed as messenger by the Union Transfer Company, was seriously injured by stepping out on the platform a moment before the collision took place. His legs were caught between the platform of the cars and were so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation. His recovery is very doubtful. There were no other persons injured. It is positively asserted that had the parties mentioned remained seated no injury whatever would have resulted. The track was not damaged. A portion of the train went through to Harrisburg, arriving there about four hours late.

Ice-Gorge in the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Port Deposit, Md., says the water is lower than it was yesterday, and fears of a break-up of the ice are subsiding. The gorge remains about the same, but there is some change in the height, showing that the water is flowing beneath and is gradually wearing the ice away. The weather is clear and cold.

At Williamsport there is no change in the situation.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Report of the Poland Committee—Expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks Unanimously Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Special Committee appointed under the following resolutions of the House, to-wit:

Whereas, Accusations have been made in the public Press, founded on alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon the alleged affidavits of Henry S. McComb, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of this House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom, therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker pro tem., whose duty it shall be to investigate whether any member of this house was bribed by Oakes Ames or any other person or corporation in any matter touching his legislative duty.

Resolved, Further, that the committee have the right to employ a stenographer, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Beg leave to make the following report:

In order to come to a clear understanding of the facts hereinafter stated as to contracts and dealings, in reference to stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, between Mr. Ames and others and members of Congress, it is necessary to make a preliminary statement of the connection of that company with the Union Pacific Railroad, and their relations with each other.

HISTORY OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The company called "The Credit Mobilier of America" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 the control of its charter and franchises had been obtained by certain persons interested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of using it as a construction company to build the Union Pacific Road. In September, 1864, a contract was entered into between the Union Pacific Company and H. W. Hoxie for the building by said Hoxie of 100 miles of said road, from Omaha west. This contract was at once assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier Company, as it was expected to be when made. Under this contract and extensions of it some two or three hundred miles of road was built by the Credit Mobilier Company, but no considerable profit appear to have been realized therefrom. The enterprise of building a railroad to the Pacific was of such vast magnitude, and was beset by so many hazards and risks, that the capitalists of the country were generally averse to investing in it, and, notwithstanding the liberal aid granted by the Government, it seemed likely to fail of completion.

OAKES AMES AND OLIVER AMES.

In 1865 or 1866, Mr. Oakes Ames, then and now a member of the House from the State of Massachusetts, and his brother Oliver Ames, became interested in the Union Pacific Company, and also in the Credit Mobilier Company, as the agent for the construction of the road. The Messrs. Ames were men of very large capital, and of known character and integrity in business. By their example and credit and the personal efforts of Mr. Oakes Ames, many men of capital were induced to embark in the enterprise, and to take stock in the Union Pacific Company, and also in the Credit Mobilier Company. Among them were the firm of S. Hooper & Co., of Boston, the leading member of which, Mr. Samuel Hooper, was then and is now a member of the House; Mr. John B. Alley, then a member of the House from Massachusetts; and Mr. Grimes, then a Senator from the State of Iowa. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of Mr. Ames, and others interested with him, great difficulty was experienced in procuring the required capital. In the Spring of 1867 the Credit Mobilier Company voted to add fifty per cent. to their capital stock, which was then $2,500,000, and to cause it to be readily taken each subscriber to it was entitled to receive as a bonus an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Company. The old stockholders were entitled to take this increase, but even the favorable terms offered did not induce all the old stockholders to take it, and the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company was never considered worth its par value until after the execution of the Oakes Ames' contract hereinafter mentioned. On the 16th day of August, 1867, a contract was executed between the Union Pacific Railroad and Oakes Ames, by which Mr. Ames contracted to build 667 miles of the Union Pacific Road at prices ranging from $42,000 to $96,000 per mile, amounting in the aggregate to $47,000,000. Before the contract was entered into it was understood that Mr. Ames was to transfer it to seven trustees, who were to execute it, and the profits of the contract were to be divided among the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier Company, who should comply with certain conditions set out in the instrument transferring the contract to the trustees. The Ames contract and the transfer to trustees are incorporated in the evidence submitted, and, therefore, further recital of their terms is not deemed necessary.

THE STOCK IMPROVES.

Substantially all the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier Company complied with the conditions named in the transfer, and thus became entitled to share in any profits said trustees might make in executing the contract. All the large stockholders in the Union Pacific were also stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, and the Ames contract and its transfer to trustees were ratified by the Union Pacific and received the assent of the great body of the stockholders, but not of all. After the Ames contract had been executed, it was expected by those interested that, by reason of the enormous prices agreed to be paid for the work, very large profits would be derived from building the road; and very soon the stock of the Credit Mobilier was understood to be worth much more than its par value. The stock was not in the market and had no fixed market value, but the holders of it, December, 1867, considered it worth at least double the par value, and in January or February, 1868, three or four times the par value; but it does not appear that these facts were generally or publicly known, or that the holders of the stock desired they should be. The foregoing statement, the committee thinks, gives enough of the historic details and condition and value of the stock to make the following detailed facts intelligible:

AMES BEGINS TO DISTRIBUTE.

Mr. Oakes Ames was then a member of the House of Representatives, and came to Washington at the commencement of the session—about the beginning of December, 1867. During that month Mr. Ames entered into contracts with a considerable number of members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, to let them have shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier Company at par, with interest thereon, from the 1st day of the previous July. It does not appear that in any instance he asked any of these persons to pay a higher price than the par value and interest, nor that Mr. Ames used any special effort or urgency to get these persons to take it. In all these negotiations Mr. Ames did not enter into any details as to the value of the stock or the amount of dividend that might be expected upon it, but stated generally that it would be good stock, and in several instances said he would guarantee that they should get at least ten per cent. on their money. Some of these gentlemen, in their conversations with Mr. Ames, raised the question, whether, becoming holders of this stock, would bring them into any embarrassment as members of Congress in their legislative action. Mr. Ames quieted such suggestions by saying it could not, for the Union Pacific had received from Congress all the grants and legislation it wanted, and they should ask for nothing more. In some instances those members who contracted for stock paid to Mr. Ames the money for the price of the stock, par and interest, in others where they had not the money, Mr. Ames agreed to "carry" the stock for them until they could get the money or it should be met by the dividends. Mr. Ames was at this time a large stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but he did not intend any of those transactions to be sales of his own stock, but intended to fulfill all these contracts from stock belonging to the company.

AMES, DURANT AND M'COMB.

At this time there were about 650 shares of the stock of the company which had for some reason been placed in the name of Mr. T. C. Durant, one of the leading and active men of the concern. Mr. Ames claimed that a portion of this stock should be assigned to him, to enable him to fulfill engagements he had made for stock. Mr. Durant claimed that he had made similar engagements, that he should be allowed stock to fulfill. Mr. McComb, who was present at the time, claimed that he had also made engagements for stock which he should have stock given him to carry out. This claim of McComb was refused, but after the stock was assigned to Mr. Ames, McComb insisted that Mr. Ames should distribute some of the stock to his (McComb's) friends, and named Senators Bayard and Fowler, and Representatives Allison and Wilson, of Iowa. It was finally arranged that 343 shares of the stock of the company should be transferred to Mr. Ames to enable him to perform his engagements, and that number of shares were set over on the books of the company to Oakes Ames, trustee, to distinguish it from the stock held by him before. Mr. Ames, at the time, paid to the company the par of the stock and interest from the July previous, and this stock still stands on the books in the name of Oakes Ames, trustee, except thirteen shares which have been transferred to parties in no way connected with Congress. The committee does not find that Mr. Ames had any negotiation whatever with any of these members of Congress on the subject of this stock, prior to the commencement of the session of December, 1867, except Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and it was not claimed that any obligation existed from Mr. Ames to him as the result of it.

AMES' MOTIVE.

In relation to the purpose and motive of Mr. Ames in contracting to let members of Congress have Credit Mobilier stock at par, which he and all other owners of it considered worth at least double that sum, the committee, upon the evidence taken by them and submitted to the House, cannot entertain doubt. When he said he did not suppose the Union Pacific Company would ask or need further legislation, he stated what he believed to be true, but he feared the interests of the road might suffer by adverse legislation, and what he desired to accomplish was to enlist strength and friends in Congress who would resist any encroachment upon or interference with the rights and privileges already secured, and to that end wished to create in them an interest identical with his own. This purpose is clearly avowed in his letters to McComb, copied in the evidence, where he says he intends to place the stock "where it will do the most good to us;" and again "We want more friends in this Congress." In his letter to McComb, and also in his statement prepared by counsel, he gives the philosophy of his action, to wit: That he has found there is no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property. The committee are also satisfied that Mr. Ames entertained a fear that when the true relations between the Credit Mobilier Company and the Union Pacific became generally known, and the means by which the great profits expected to be made were fully understood, there was danger that Congressional investigation and action would be invoked. The members of Congress with whom he dealt were generally those who had been friendly and favorable to a Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Ames did not fear or expect to find them favorable to movements hostile to it, but he desired to stimulate their activity and watchfulness in opposition to any unfavorable action, by giving them a personal interest in the success of the enterprise, especially so far as it affected the interest of the Credit Mobilier Company.

THE "WASHBURN MOVEMENT."

On the 9th day of December, 1867, Mr. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, introduced in the House a bill to regulate by law the rates of transportation over the Pacific Railroads. Mr. Ames, as well as others interested in the Union Pacific Road, were opposed to this, and desired to defeat it. Other measures apparently hostile to that company were subsequently introduced into the House by Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois. The committee believe that Mr. Ames, in his distribution of the stock, had specially in mind hostile efforts of the Messrs. Washburn, and desired to gain strength to secure their defeat. The reference, in one of his letters, to Washburn's move makes this quite apparent.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

The foregoing is deemed by the committee a sufficient statement of facts as to Mr. Ames, taken in connection with what will be subsequently stated of his transactions with particular persons. Mr. Ames made some contracts for stock in the Credit Mobilier with members of the Senate. In public discussions of this subject, the names of members of both Houses have been connected, and all these transactions were so nearly simultaneous that the committee deemed it their duty to obtain all evidences in their power as to all persons them members of either House, and to report the same to the House. Having done this, and the House having directed that evidence transmitted to the Senate the committee consider their own power and duty, as well as that of the House, fully performed, as far as members of the Senate are concerned. Some of Mr. Ames' contracts to sell stock were with gentlemen who were then members of the House but are not members of the present Congress. The committee have sought for and taken all the evidence within their reach as to those gentlemen, and reported the same to the House. As the House has ceased to have jurisdiction over them as members, the committee have not deemed it their duty to make any special finding of facts as to each, leaving the House and the country to their own conclusions upon the testimony. In regard to each of the members of the present House, the committee deem it their duty to state specially the facts they find proved by the evidence, which, in some instances, is painfully conflicting.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.

Mr. James G. Blaine, of Maine, is among those who have in the public Press been charged with improper participation in Credit Mobilier stock, is the present Speaker, and it was Mr. Blaine who moved the resolution for this investigation. The committee have, therefore taken evidence in regard to him. They find from it that Mr. Ames had conversation with Mr. Blaine in regard to taking ten shares of the stock, and recommended it as a good investment. Upon consideration Mr. Blaine concluded not to take that stock or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never did take it, and never paid or received anything on account of it.

MR. HENRY L. DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Dawes had, prior to December, 1867, made some small investments in railroad bonds through Mr. Ames. In December, 1867, Mr. Dawes applied to Mr. Ames to purchase a $1,000 bond of the Cedar Rapids Road, in Iowa. Mr. Ames informed him that he had sold them all, but that he would let him have for his $1,000 ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which he thought was better than the railroad bonds. In answer to inquiry by Mr. Dawes, Mr. Ames said the Credit Mobilier Company had the contract to build the Union Pacific Road, and thought they would make money out of it, and that it would be a good thing; that he would guarantee that he should get ten per cent. on his money, and that if at any time Mr. Dawes did not want the stock, he would pay back his money, with ten per cent. interest. Mr. Dawes made some further inquiry in relation to the stock of Mr. John B. Alley, who said he thought it was good stock, but not as good as Mr. Ames thought; but that Mr. Ames' guarantee would make it a perfectly safe investment. Mr. Dawes thereupon concluded to purchase the ten shares, and on the 11th of January he paid Mr. Ames $800, and in a few days thereafter the balance of the price of the stock at par, and interest from the July previous. In June, 1868, Mr. Ames received a dividend of sixty per cent. in money on his stock, and of it paid to Mr. Dawes $400, and applied the balance of $200 upon accounts between them. This $400 was all that was paid over to Mr. Dawes as a dividend upon this stock. At some time prior to December, 1868, Mr. Dawes was informed that a suit had been commenced in the courts of Pennsylvania by the former owners of the charter of the Credit Mobilier, claiming that those then claiming and using it had no right to do so. Mr. Dawes thereupon informed Mr. Ames that as there was a litigation about the matter, he did not desire to keep the stock. On the 9th of December, 1868, Mr. Ames and Mr. Dawes had a settlement of these matters, in which Mr. Dawes was allowed for the money he paid for the stock, with ten per cent. interest upon it, and accounted to Mr. Ames for the $400 he had received as a dividend. Mr. Dawes received no other benefit under the contract than to get ten per cent. upon his money, and after the settlement had no further interest in the stock.

MR. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1866, Mr. Scofield purchased some Cedar Rapids bonds of Mr. Ames, and in that year they had conversation about Mr. Scofield taking stock in the Credit Mobilier Company, but no contract was consummated. In December, 1867, Mr. Scofield applied to Mr. Ames to purchase more Cedar Rapids bonds, when Mr. Ames suggested that he should purchase some Credit Mobilier stock, and explained generally that it was a contracting company to build the Union Pacific Road; that, as it was a Pennsylvania corporation, he would like to have some Pennsylvanian in it; that he would sell it to him at par and interest, and that he would guarantee he should get eight per cent. if Mr. Scofield would give him half the dividends above that. Mr. Scofield said he thought he would take $1,000 of the stock, but before anything further was done Mr. Scofield was called home by sickness in his family. On his return, in the latter part of January, 1868, he spoke to Mr. Ames about the stock, when Mr. Ames said he thought it was all sold, but he would take his money and give him a receipt and get the stock for him if he could. Mr. Scofield therefore paid Mr. Ames $104, and took his receipt therefor. Not long after Mr. Ames informed Mr. Scofield he could have the stock, but could not give him a certificate for it until he could get a larger certificate dividend. Mr. Scofield received the bond dividend of eighty per cent., which was payable Jan. 3, 1868, taking a bond for $1,000, and paying Mr. Ames the difference. Mr. Ames received the sixty per cent. cash dividend on the stock in June, 1868, and paid over to Mr. Scofield $600, the amount of it. Before the close of that session of Congress, which was toward the end of July, Mr. Scofield became, for some reason, disinclined to take the stock, and a settlement was made between them, by which Mr. Ames was to retain the Credit Mobilier stock and Mr. Scofield took $1,000 Union Pacific stock. The precise basis of the settlement does not appear, neither Mr. Ames nor Mr. Scofield having any full data in reference to it. Mr. Scofield thinks that he only received back his money and interest upon it, while Mr. Ames states that he thinks Mr. Scofield had ten shares of Union Pacific stock in addition. The committee do not deem it specially important to settle this difference of recollection. Since that settlement Mr. Scofield has had no interest in the Credit Mobilier stock, and derived no benefit therefrom.

MR. JOHN BINGHAM, OF OHIO.

In December, 1867, Mr. Ames advised Mr. Bingham to invest in the stock of the Credit Mobilier, assuring him that it would return him his money with profitable dividends. Mr. Bingham agreed to take twenty shares, and about the 1st of January, 1868, paid to Mr. Ames the par value of the stock, for which Mr. Ames executed to him some receipt or agreement. Mr. Ames received all the dividends on the stock or money. Some were delivered, to Mr. Bingham, and some retained by Mr. Ames. The matter was not finally adjusted between them until February, 1872, when it was settled by Mr. Ames retaining the thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and accounting to Mr. Bingham for such dividends upon it as Mr. Bingham had not already received. Mr. Bingham was treated as the real owner of the stock from the time of the agreement to take it in December, 1867, to the settlement in February, 1872, and had the benefit of all the dividends upon it. Neither Mr. Ames or Mr. Bingham had such records of their dealing as to be able to give the precise amount of these dividends.

MR. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

They can find from the evidence that in the early part of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, and probably in December, 1867, Mr. Ames agreed with Mr. Kelley to sell him ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and interest from July 1, 1867. Mr. Kelley was not then prepared to pay for the stock, and Mr. Ames agreed to carry the stock for him until he could pay for it. On the 3d day of January, 1868, there was a dividend of eighty per cent. on Credit Mobilier stock in Union Pacific bonds. Mr. Ames received the bonds, as the stock stood in his name, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. of their face. In June, 1868, there was a cash dividend of sixty per cent., which Mr. Ames also received. The proceeds of the bonds sold and the cash dividends received by Mr. Ames amounted to $1,376. The par value of the stock and interest thereon from the previous July amounted to $1,047, so that after paying for the stock there was a balance of dividends due Mr. Kelley of $329. On the 23d day of June, 1868, Mr. Ames gave Mr. Kelley a check for that sum on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Kelley received the money thereon. The committee find that Mr. Kelley understood that the money be thus received was a balance of dividends due him after paying for the stock. All the subsequent dividends upon the stock were either in Union Pacific stock or bonds, and they were all received from Mr. Ames. In September, 1868, Mr. Kelley received from Mr. Ames $750, the money which was understood between them to be an advance to be paid out of dividends. There has never been any adjustment of the matter between them, and there is now an entire variance in the testimony of the two men as to what the transaction between them was, but the committee are unanimous in finding the facts above stated. The evidence reported to the House gives some subsequent conversations and negotiations between Mr. Kelley and Mr. Ames on the subject. The committee do not deem it material to refer to it in their report.

MR. JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of reception of the check for $329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends, and the committee do not find that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject, until this investigation began. Some correspondence between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Ames, and some conversation between them during this investigation, will be found in the reported testimony.

CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE PRECEDING GENTLEMEN.

The committee do not find that Mr. Ames, in his negotiations with the parties above named, entered into any detail of the relations between the Credit Mobilier Company and the Union Pacific Company, or gave them any specific information as to the amount of dividends they would be likely to receive, further than has already been stated. They all knew from him, or otherwise, that the Credit Mobilier was a contracting company to build the Union Pacific Road, but it does not appear that any of them knew that the profits or dividends were to be in stock or bonds of that company. The Credit Mobilier was a State corporation, not subject to Congressional legislation, and the fact that its profits were expected to be derived from building the Union Pacific Railroad did not apparently create such an interest in that Company as to disqualify the holder of Credit Mobilier stock from participating in any legislation affecting the railroad company. In his negotiations with these members of Congress, Mr. Ames made no suggestion that he desired to secure their favorable influence in Congress in favor of the railroad company, and whenever the question was raised as to whether the ownership of this stock would in any way interfere with or embarrass them in their action as members of Congress, he assured them it would not. The committee, therefore, do not find as to the members of the present House, above named, that they were aware of the object of Mr. Ames, or that they had any other purpose in taking this stock than to make a profitable investment. It is apparent that those who advanced their money to pay for their stock present more the appearance of ordinary investors than those who did not, but the committee do not feel at liberty to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge founded upon the fact of non-payment alone. It ought also to be observed that those gentlemen who surrendered their stock to Mr. Ames, before there was any public excitement upon the subject, do not profess to have done so upon any idea of impropriety in holding it, but for reasons affecting the value and security of the investment. But the committee believe that they must have felt that there was something so out of the ordinary course of business in the extraordinary dividends they were receiving as to render the investment itself suspicious, and that this was one of the motives of their action. The committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock. It has been suggested that the fact that none of this stock was transferred to those with whom Mr. Ames contracted was a circumstance from which a sense of impropriety, if not of corruption, was to be inferred. The Committee believe this is capable of explanation without such inference. The profits of building the road under the Ames contract were only to be divided among such holders of Credit Mobilier stock as should come in and become parties to certain conditions set out in the contract of transfer to the trustees, so that a transfer from Mr. Ames to new holders would cut off the right to dividends from the trustees, unless they became parties to the agreement, and this the Committee believe to be the true reason why no transfers were made. The committee are also of opinion that there was also a satisfactory reason for delay on Mr. Ames' part to close settlements with some of the gentlemen for stocks and bonds he had received as dividends upon the stock contracted to them. In the Fall of 1868, Mr. McComb commenced a suit against the Credit Mobilier Company and others, claiming to be entitled to 250 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock upon a subscription for stock to that amount. That suit is still pending. If McComb prevailed in that suit, Mr. Ames might be compelled to surrender so much of the stock assigned to him as trustee, and he was not, therefore, anxious to have the stock go out of his hands until that suit was terminated. It ought also to be stated that no one of the present members of the House above named appear to have had any knowledge of the dealings of Mr. Ames with other members. The committee do not find that either of the above-named gentlemen, in contracting with Mr. Ames, had any corrupt motive or purpose himself, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any; nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety, or even indelicacy, in becoming a purchaser of this stock. Had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon this stock, and how they were to be earned, we could not acquit them; and here, as well as anywhere, the committee may allude to that subject.

THE ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS A FRAUD.

Congress had chartered the Union Pacific road, given to it a liberal grant of lands, and promised a liberal loan of Government bonds to be delivered as fast as sections of the road were completed; as these alone might not be sufficient, Congress authorized the Company to issue their own bonds for the deficit, and secure them by a mortgage upon the road which should be a lien prior to that of the Government. Congress never intended that the owners of the road should execute a mortgage on the road, prior to that of the Government, to raise money to put into their own pockets, but only to build the road. The men who controlled the Union Pacific seem to have adopted as the basis of their action the right to encumber the road by a mortgage, prior to that of the Government, to the full extent, whether the money was needed for the construction of the road or not. It was clear enough they could not do this directly and in terms, and therefore they resorted to the device of contracting with themselves to build the road and fix a price high enough to require the issue of bonds to the full extent, and then divide the bonds or the proceeds of them under the name of profits on the contract. All those acting in the matter seem to have been fully aware of this, and that this was to be the effect of the transaction. The sudden rise of value of Credit Mobilier stock was the result of the adoption of this scheme. Any undue and unreasonable profits thus made by themselves was as much a fraud upon the Government as if they had sold their bonds and divided the money without going through the form of denominating them profits on the building of the road. Now, had these facts been known to these gentlemen, and had they understood they were to share in the proceeds of the scheme, they would have deserved the severest censure. Had they known only that the profits were to be paid in stock and bonds of the Union Pacific Company, and so make them interested in it, we cannot agree to the doctrine which has been urged before us and elsewhere, that it was perfectly legitimate for members of Congress to invest in a corporation deriving all its rights from and subject at all times to the action of Congress. In such case the rule of the House, as well as the rules of decency, would require such member to abstain from voting on any question affecting his interest. But after accepting the position of a member of Congress, we do not think he has the right to disqualify himself from acting upon subjects likely to come before Congress, without some higher and more urgent motive than merely to make a profitable investment. But it is not so much to be feared that in such a case an interested member would vote, as that he would exercise his influence by personal appeal to his fellow-members, and by other modes which method often is far more potent than a silent vote. We do not think any member ought to feel so confident of his own strength as to allow himself to be brought into this temptation. We think Mr. Ames judges shrewdly in saying that a man is much more likely to be watchful of his own interests than those of other people. But there is a broader view still which we think ought to be taken.

PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF CORPORATIONS.

This country is fast becoming filled with gigantic corporations wielding and controlling immense aggregations of money, and thereby commanding great influence and power. It is notorious in many State Legislatures that these influences are often controlling, so that in effect they become the ruling power of the State. Within a few years Congress has to some extent been brought within similar influence and the knowledge of the public on that subject has brought great discredit upon the body, far more believed than there were facts to justify. But such is the tendency of the time, and the belief is far too general that all men can be ruled with money, and that the use of such means to carry public measures are legitimate and proper. No member of Congress ought to place himself in circumstances of suspicion so that any discredit to the body shall arise on his account. It is of the highest importance that the national Legislature should be free of all taint of corruption, and it is of almost equal necessity that the people should feel confident that it is so. In a free Government like ours we cannot expect the people will long respect the laws if they lose respect for the law-makers. For these reasons we think it behooves every man in Congress, or in any public position, to hold himself aloof, as far as possible, from all such influences, that he may not only be enabled to look at every public question with an eye only to the public good, but that his conduct and motives be not suspected or questioned.

A RECOMMENDATION TO READ MR. BAYARD'S LETTER.

The only criticism the committee feel competent to make on the action of these members in taking this stock is, that they were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining what they were getting, and that, in their judgment, the assurance of a good investment was all the assurance they needed. We commend to them, and to all men, the letter of the venerable Senator Bayard in response to an offer of some of this stock, found on Page 74 of the testimony. The committee find nothing in the conduct of either of these members in taking this stock that calls for any recommendation by the committee.

MR. JAMES BROOKS, OF NEW-YORK.

The case of Mr. Brooks stands upon a different state of facts from any of those already given. The committee find from the evidence as follows:

Mr. Brooks had been a warm advocate of a Pacific railroad, both in Congress and the public Press. After persons interested in the Union Pacific Road had obtained control of the Credit Mobilier charter, and organized under it for the purpose of making it a construction company to build the road, Dr. Durant, who was then the leading man in the enterprise, made great efforts to get the stock of the Credit Mobilier taken. Mr. Brooks was a friend of Dr. Durant, and he made some effort to aid Dr. Durant in getting subscriptions for the stock. He introduced the matter to some capitalists in New-York, but his efforts were not crowned with success. During this period Mr. Brooks had talked with Dr. Durant about taking some of the stock for himself, and had spoken of taking $15,000 or $20,000 of it, but no definite contract was made between them, and Mr. Brooks was under no legal obligation to take the stock or Durant to give it to him. In October, 1867, Mr. Brooks was appointed by the President one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Road. In December, 1867, after the stock of the Credit Mobilier was understood by those familiar with the affairs between the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier to be worth very much more than par, Mr. Brooks applied to Dr. Durant and claimed that he should have 200 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. It does not appear that Mr. Brooks claimed he had any legal contract for the stock that he could enforce, or that Durant considered himself in any way legally bound to let him have any; but still, on account of what had been said, and the efforts of Mr. Brooks to aid him, he considered himself under obligation to satisfy Mr. Brooks in the matter. The stock had been so far taken up and was then in such demand that Durant could not well comply with Mr. Brooks' demand for 200 shares. After considerable negotiation it was finally adjusted between them by Durant agreeing to let Brooks have 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock and giving him with it $5,000 of Union Pacific bonds and $20,000 of Union Pacific stock. Dr. Durant testified that he then considered Credit Mobilier stock worth double the par value, and that the bonds and stock he was to give Mr. Brooks worth $9,000, so that he saved about $1,000 by not giving Brooks the additional 100 shares he claimed. After the negotiation had been concluded between Mr. Brooks and Dr. Durant, Mr. Brooks said that as he was a Government director of the Union Pacific Road, and as the law provided such directors should not be stockholders in the company, he would not hold this stock, and directed Dr. Durant to transfer it to his son-in-law, Chas. H. Neilson. The whole negotiation with Durant was conducted by Mr. Brooks himself, and Neilson had nothing to with the transaction, except to receive the transfer. The $10,000 to pay for the 100 shares was paid by Mr. Brooks, and he received the $5,000 of Pacific bonds which came with the stock. The certificate of transfer of the 100 shares from Durant to Neilson is dated Dec. 26, 1867. On the 3d of July, 1868, there was a dividend of eighty per cent. Union Pacific bonds paid on the Credit Mobilier stock. The bonds were received by Neilson, but passed over at once to Mr. Brooks. It is claimed, both by Mr. Brooks and Neilson, that the $10,000 paid by Mr. Brooks was a loan of that sum by him to Neilson, and that the bonds received from Durant, and those received from the dividend, were delivered and held by him as collateral security for the loan. No note or obligation was given for the money by Neilson, nor, so far as we can learn from either Brooks or Neilson, was any account or memorandum of the transaction kept by either of them. At the time of the agreement or settlement above spoken of between Brooks and Durant, there was nothing said about Mr. Brooks being entitled to have fifty per cent. more stock by virtue of his ownership of the 100 shares. Neither Mr. Brooks nor Durant thought of any such thing. Some time after the transfer of the shares to Neilson, Mr. Brooks called on Sidney Dillon, then the President of the Credit Mobilier, and claimed that he or Neilson was entitled to fifty additional shares of the stock by virtue of the purchase of the 100 shares of Durant. This was claimed by Mr. Brooks as his right by virtue of the fifty per cent. increase of the stock hereinbefore described. Mr. Dillon said he did not know how that was, but he would consult the leading stockholders, and be governed by them. Mr. Dillon, in order to justify himself in the transaction, got up a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares of the stock to Mr. Brooks, and procured it to be signed by most of the principal shareholders. After this had been done, an entry of fifty shares was made on the stock ledger to some person other than Neilson. The name in two places on the book had been erased, and the name of Neilson inserted. The committee are satisfied that the stock was first entered on the books in Mr. Brooks' name. Mr. Neilson soon after called for the certificate for the fifty shares, and on the 29th of February, 1868, the certificate was issued to him, and the entry on the stock-book was changed to Neilson. Mr. Neilson procured Mr. Dillon to advance the money to pay for the stock, and at the same delivered to Dillon $1,000 Union Pacific bonds and fifty shares of Union Pacific stock as collateral security. These bonds and stock were a portion of dividends received at the time, as he was allowed to receive the same per cents of dividends on these fifty shares that had previously been paid on the 100. This matter has never been adjusted between Neilson and Dillon. Messrs. Brooks and Neilson both testify they never paid Dillon, and Dillon thinks he has received his pay, as he has not now the collaterals in his possession. If he has been paid, it is probable it was from the collaterals in some form. The subject has never been named between Dillon and Neilson since Dillon advanced the money, and no one connected with the transaction seems able to give any further light upon it. The whole business by which these fifty shares were procured was done by Mr. Brooks. Neilson knew nothing of any right to have them, and only went for the certificate when told to do so by Mr. Brooks. The committee find that no such right to fifty shares additional stock passed by the transfer of the one hundred, and from Mr. Brooks' familiarity with the affairs of the company, the committee believe he must have known his claim to them was unfounded. The question naturally arises, how was he able to procure them. The stock at this time, by the stockholders, was considered worth three or four times its par value. Neilson sustained no relation to any of these people that commanded any favor, and if he could have used any influence he did not attempt it. If he had this right he was unaware of it till told by Mr. Brooks, and left the whole matter in his hands. It is clear that the shares were procured by the sole efforts of Mr. Brooks, and, as the stockholders who consented to it supposed, for the benefit of Mr. Brooks. What power had Mr. Brooks to enforce an unfounded claim to have for $5,000 stock worth $15,000 or $20,000? Mr. McComb swears that he had heard a conversation between Mr. Brooks and Mr. John B. Alley, a large stockholder and one of the Executive Committee, in which Mr. Brooks urged that he should have the additional fifty shares because he was, or would procure himself to be, made a Government director, and also that, being a Member of Congress he would take care of the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Alley both deny having had any such conversation, or that Mr. Brooks ever made such a statement to Mr. Alley. If, therefore, this matter rested wholly upon the testimony of Mr. McComb, the Committee would not feel justified in finding that Mr. Brooks procured the stock by such use of his position; but all the circumstances seem to point exactly in that direction, and we can find no other satisfactory solution of the above question propounded. Whatever claim Mr. Brooks had to the stock, either legal or moral had been adjusted and satisfied by Dr. Durant. Whether he was getting for himself or to give to his son-in-law, we believe from the circumstances attending the whole transaction that he obtained it knowing that it was yielded to his official position and influence, and with the intent to secure his favor and influence in such positions. Mr. Brooks claims that he has no interest in this stock whatever; that the benefit and advantages of his right to have it he gave to Mr. Neilson, his son-in-law, and that he had had all the dividends upon it. The committee are unable to find this to be the case, for in their judgment all the facts and circumstances show Mr. Brooks to be the real and substantial owner, and that Neilson's ownership is merely nominal and colorable. In June, 1868, there was a cash dividend of $9,000 upon this 150 shares of stock. Neilson received it, of course, as the stock was in his name, but on the same day it was paid over to Mr. Brooks (as Neilson says) to pay so much of the $10,000 advanced by Mr. Brooks to pay for the stock. This then repaid all but the $1,000 of the loan, but Mr. Brooks continued to hold $11,000 of the Union Pacific bonds, which Neilson says he gave him as collateral security, and to draw the interest upon all but $5,000. The interest upon the others, Neilson says, he was permitted to draw and retain. But at one time in his testimony he spoke of the amount he was allowed as being Christmas and New-Year's presents. Mr. Neilson says that during the last Summer he borrowed $14,000 of Mr. Brooks, and now he owes Mr. Brooks nearly as much as the collaterals; but according to his testimony, Mr. Brooks for four years held $16,000 in bonds as security for $1,000, and received the interest on $11,000 of the collaterals. No accounts appear to have been kept between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Neilson; and doubtless what sums he has received from Mr. Brooks out of the dividends were intended as presents rather than the delivering of money belonging to him. Mr. Brooks' efforts procured the stock and his money paid for it. All the cash dividend he has received, and he holds all the bonds except those Dillon received, which seem to have been applied toward paying for the fifty shares. Without further comment upon the evidence, the Committee find that the 150 shares of the stock appearing on the books of the Credit Mobilier in the name of Neilson were really the stock of Mr. Brooks, and subject to his control, and that it was understood by both parties. Mr. Brooks had taken such an interest in the Credit Mobilier Company, and was so connected with Dr. Durant, that he must be regarded as having full knowledge of the relation between that Company and the Railroad Company, and of the contracts between them. He must have known the cause of the sudden increase in value of the Credit Mobilier stock, and how the large expected profits were to be made. We have already expressed our view of the propriety of a member of Congress becoming the owner of stock possessing the knowledge. But Mr. Brooks was not only a member of Congress, but he was a Government director in the Union Pacific Company. As such it was his duty to guard and watch over the interests of the Government in the road, and to see that they were protected and preserved. To insure such faithfulness on the part of Government directors, Congress very wisely provided that they should not be stockholders in the road. Mr. Brooks readily saw that though becoming a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier was not forbidden by the letter of the law, yet it was a violation of the spirit and essence, and therefore had the stock placed in the name of his son-in-law. The transfer of the Oakes Ames contract to the trustees to the building of the road under the contract, from which the enormous dividends were all derived, was all during Mr. Brooks' official life as a Government Director, must have been within his knowledge, and yet passed without the slightest opposition from him. The committee believe this could not have been done without an entire disregard of his official obligations and duty, and that while appointed to guard the public interests in the road, he joined himself with the promoters of a scheme whereby the Government was to be defrauded, and shared in the spoil. In the conclusions of fact upon the evidence the committee are entirely agreed.

In considering what action we ought to recommend to the House, upon these facts, the committee encounter a question which has been much debated: Has this House power and jurisdiction to inquire concerning offenses committed by its members prior to their election and to punish them by censure or expulsion. The committee are unanimous upon the right of jurisdiction of this House over the cases of Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks upon the facts found in regard to them.

AS TO JURISDICTION.

Upon the question of jurisdiction, the committee present the following views: The Constitution in the fifth section of the first article, defines the power of either House as follows: "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds may expel a member." It will be observed that there is no qualification of the power, but there is an important qualification of the manner of its exercise. It must be done with the concurrence of two-thirds. The close analogy between this power and the power of impeachment is deserving of consideration. The great purpose of the power of impeachment is to remove an unfit and unworthy incumbent from office; and though a judgment of impeachment may, to some extent, operate as a punishment, that is not its principal object. Members of Congress are not subject to be impeached, but may be expelled; and the principal purpose of expulsion is not as punishment, but to remove a member whose character and conduct shows that he is an unfit man to participate in the deliberations and decisions of the body, and whose presence in it tends to bring the body into contempt and disgrace. In both cases it is a power of purgation and purification to be exercised for the public safety, and in the case of expulsion, for the protection and character of the House. The Constitution defines the causes of impeachment, to wit, treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The office of the power of expulsion is so much the same as that of the power to impeach, that we think it may be safely assumed that whatever would be a good cause of impeachment would also be a good cause of expulsion. It has never been contended that the power to impeach for any of the causes enumerated was intended to be restricted to those which might occur after appointment to a civil office, so that a civil officer who had secretly committed such offense before his appointment should not be subject, upon detection and exposure, to be convicted and removed from office. Every consideration of justice and sound policy would seem to require that the public interests be secured, and those chosen to be their guardians be free from the pollution of high crimes, no matter at what time that pollution had attached. If this be so in regard to other civil officers under institutions which rest upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, can it well be claimed that the law-making Representative may be vile and criminal with impunity, provided the evidences of his corruption are found to ante-date his election? In the report made to the Senate by John Quincy Adams, in December, 1807, upon the case of John Smith, of Ohio, the following language is used: "The power of expelling a member for misconduct results, on the principles of common sense, from the interests of the nation, that the high trust of legislation shall be invested in pure hands. When the trust is elective, it is not to be presumed that the constituent body will commit the deposit to the keeping of worthless characters. But when a man whom his fellow-citizens have honored with their confidence in a pledge of a spotless reputation has degraded himself by the commission of infamous crimes, which become suddenly and unexpectedly revealed to the world, defective, indeed, would that institution be which should be impotent to discard from its bosom the contagion of such a member, which should have no remedy of amputation to apply until the poison had reached the heart."

The case of Smith was that of a Senator who, after his election, but not during a session of the Senate, had been involved in the treasonable conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Yet the reasoning is general, and was to antagonize some positions which had been taken in the case of Marshall, a Senator from Kentucky, the Senate in that case having, among other reasons, declined to take jurisdiction of the charge, for the reason that the alleged offense had been committed prior to the Senator's election, and was a matter cognizable by the criminal courts of Kentucky. None of the commentators upon the Constitution, or upon parliamentary law assign any such limitation as to the time of the commission of the offense, or the nature of it, which shall contest and limit the power of expulsion. On the contrary, they all assert that the power, in its very nature, is a discretionary one, to be exercised, of course, with grave circumspection at all times and only for good cause. Story, Kent, and Sergeant all seem to accept and rely upon the exposition of Mr. Adams in the Smith case as sound. May, in his *Parliamentary Practice*, page 59, enumerates the causes for expulsion from Parliament, but he nowhere intimates that the offense must have been committed subsequent to the election. When it is remembered that the framers of our Constitution were familiar with the Parliamentary law of England, and must have had in mind the then recent contest of the Wilkes case, it is impossible to conclude that they meant to limit the discretion of the Houses as to the causes of expulsion. It is a received principle of construction that the Constitution is to be interpreted according to the known rules of law at the time of its adoption, and, therefore, when we find them dealing with a recognized subject of legislative authority, and while studiously qualifying and restricting the manner of its exercise, assigning no limitation to the subject matter itself, they must be assumed to have intended to leave that to be determined according to established principles as a high prerogative power to be exercised according to the sound discretion of the body. It was not to be apprehended that two-thirds of the Representatives of the people would ever exercise this power in any capricious or arbitrary manner, or trifle with or trample upon constitutional rights. At the same time it could not be foreseen what necessities for self-preservation or self-purification might arise in the legislative body. Therefore, it was, that they did not, and would not undertake to limit or define the boundaries of those necessities. The doctrine that the jurisdiction of the House over the members is exclusively confined to matters arising subsequent to their election, and that the body is bound to retain the vilest criminal as a member, if his criminal secret was kept until his election was secured, has been supposed by many to have been established and declared in the famous case of John Wilkes before alluded to.

A short statement of that case will show how fallacious is that supposition. Wilkes had been elected a member of Parliament from Middlesex, and in 1764 was expelled for having published a libel of the ministry. He was again elected, and again expelled for a similar offense, on the 3d of February, 1769. Being again elected on the 17th of February, 1769, the Commons passed the following resolution:

> That John Wilkes, Esq., having been on this session of Parliament expelled from this House, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member to serve in this present Parliament.

Wilkes was again elected, but the House of Commons declared the seat vacant and ordered a new election. At this election Wilkes was again elected by 1,143 votes, against 296 for his competitor, Luttrell. On the 15th of April, 1769, the House decided that, by the previous action of Wilkes he had become ineligible, and that the votes given for him were void and could not be counted, and gave the seat to Luttrell. Subsequently, in 1782, the House of Commons declared the resolution of Feb. 17, 1769, which had asserted the incapacity of an expelled member to be re-elected to the same Parliament, to be subversive of the rights of the electors, and expunged it from the journal. It will be seen from this concise statement of the Wilkes case that the question was not raised as to the power of the House to expel a member for offenses committed prior to his election. The point decided and afterward most properly expunged was, that expulsion *per se* rendered the expelled member legally ineligible, and that votes cast for him could not be counted. The Wilkes offense was of a purely political character, not involving moral turpitude. He had attacked the Ministry in the Press, and the proceedings against him in Parliament were then claimed to be a partisan political prosecution, subversive of the rights of the people and of the liberty of the Press. These proceedings in the Wilkes case took place during the appearance of the famous "Junius" letters, and several of them are devoted to the discussion of them. The doctrine that expulsion creates ineligibility was attacked and exposed by him with great force, but he concedes that if the cause of expulsion be one that renders a man unfit and unworthy to be a member, he may be expelled for that cause as often as he shall be elected.

The case of Matteson, in the House of Representatives, has also often been quoted as a precedent for this limitation of jurisdiction. In the proceedings and debates of the House upon that case, it will be seen that this was one among many grounds taken in the debate, but as the whole subject was ended by being laid on the table, it is quite impossible to say what was decided by the House. It appeared, however, in that case, that the charge against Matteson had become public, and his letter, upon which the whole charge rested, had been published and circulated through his district during the canvass preceding his election. This fact, we judge, had a most important influence in determining the action of the House in his case.

The committee have no occasion in this report to discuss the question as to the power or duty of the House in a case where a constituency, with a full knowledge of the objectionable character of the man, have selected him to be their representative. It is hardly a case to be supposed that any constituency with a full knowledge that a man had been guilty of an offense involving moral turpitude would elect him. The majority of the committee are not prepared to concede that such a man could be forced upon the House, and would not consider the expulsion of such a man any violation of the rights of the electors. For, while the electors have rights that should be respected, the House as a body has rights also that should be respected and preserved. But that in such case the judgment of the constituency would be entitled to the greatest consideration, and that this should form an important element in its determination is readily admitted. It is universally conceded, as we believe, that the House has ample jurisdiction to punish or expel a member for an offense committed during his term as a member, though committed during a vacation of Congress and in no way connected with his duties as a member. Upon what principle is it that such a jurisdiction can be maintained? It must be upon one or the other or both of the following:

That the offense shows him to be an unworthy and improper man to be a member, or that his conduct brings odium and reproach upon the body. But suppose the offense has been committed prior to his election, but comes to light afterward, is the effect upon own character or the reproach and disgrace upon the body, if they allow him to be a member, any less? We can see no difference in principle in the two cases, and to attempt any would be to create a purely technical and arbitrary distinction, having no just foundation. In our judgment the time is not at all material, except it be coupled with the further fact that he was re-elected with the knowledge on the part of his constituents of what he had been guilty of, and, in such event, we have given our views of the effect. It seems to us absurd to say that an election has given a man political absolution for an offense which was unknown to his constituents. If it be urged again, as it has sometimes been, that this view of the power of the House and the true ground of its proper exercise may be laid hold of and used improperly, it may be answered that no rule known, however narrow and limited, that may be adopted can prevent it. If two-thirds of the House shall see fit to expel a man because they do not like his political or religious principles, or without any reason at all, they have the power. Such exercise of the power would be wrongful and in violation of the principles of the Constitution; but we see no encouragement of such wrong in the views we hold. It is the duty of each House to exercise its rightful functions upon appropriate occasions, and to trust that those who come after them will be no less faithful to duty, and no less zealous for the rights of free, popular representation than themselves. It will be quite time to square other cases with right, reason, and principle when they arise. Perhaps the best way to prevent them will be to maintain strictly public integrity and public honor in all cases as they present themselves. Nor do we imagine that the people of the United States will charge servants with invading their privileges where they conform themselves to the preservation of a standard of official integrity, which the common instincts of humanity recognize as essential to all social order and good government.

APPLICATION IN THE PRESENT CASES.

The foregoing are the views which we deem proper to submit upon the general question of the jurisdiction of the House over its members. But apart from these general views the committee are of the opinion that the facts found in the present cases, amply justify the taking jurisdiction over them for the following reasons:

The subject matter upon which the action of members was intended to be influenced was of a continuous character, and was as likely to be a subject of Congressional action in future Congresses as in the Fortieth. The influences brought to bear on members were as likely to be operative upon them in the future as in the present, and were so intended. Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks have both continued members of the House to the present time, and so have most of the members upon whom these influences were sought to be exerted. The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the acts of these men should very properly be treated as offenses against the present House, and so within its jurisdiction upon the most limited rule. Two members of the committee, Messrs. Niblack and McCrary, prefer to express no opinion on the general jurisdictional questions discussed in the report and their judgment on the ground just stated.

AMES.

In relation to Mr. Ames, he sold to several members, of Congress stock of the Credit Mobilier Company at par when it was worth double that amount or more, with the purpose and intent thereby to influence their votes and decisions upon matters to come before Congress.

BROOKS.

The facts found in the report as to Mr. Brooks show that he used this influence of his official position as member of Congress and Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to get fifty shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company at par when it was worth three or four times that sum, knowing that it was given to him with intent to influence his votes and decisions in Congress and his action as a Government director. The sixth section of the act of Feb. 26, 1853, (10 Stat. U. S. 7) is in the following words:

> If any person or persons shall directly or indirectly promise, offer or give or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given, any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or annuity for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after his election as such member, and either before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officers of the United States or persons holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the Government of the United States after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall thereof be convicted, such person or persons so offering, promising or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered, or given any such money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or other valuable thing whatever, and the member, officer, or person who shall in anywise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor, in any of the Courts of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised, or given, and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding ten years; and the person convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, if an officer or person holding any such place of trust or profit as aforesaid, shall forfeit his office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

In the judgment of the committee, the facts reported in regard to Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks would have justified their conviction under the above recited statute, and subject them to the penalties therein provided.

The committee need not enlarge upon the dangerous character of these offenses. The sense of Congress is shown by the severe penalty denounced by the statute itself. The offenses are not a violation of private right, but were against the very life of a constitutional government by poisoning the fountain of legislation.

The duty devolved upon the committee has been of a most painful and delicate character. They have performed it to the best of their ability. They have proceeded with the greatest care and deliberation; for, while they desired to do their full duty to the House and the country, they were most anxious not to do injustice to any man. In forming these conclusions they have intended to be entirely cool and dispassionate; not to allow themselves to be swerved by any popular favor on the one hand, or any feeling of personal favor and sympathy on the other.

EXPULSION.

The committee submit to the House and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Whereas*, Mr. Oakes Ames, Representative in this House from the State of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices much below the true value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Oakes Ames be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

2. *Whereas*, Mr. James Brooks, a representative in this House from the State of New-York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, for the use and benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of the stock of said company at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was so issued and delivered with intent to influence the vote and decision of said Brooks as a member of the House on matters to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a Government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

CITY PROPERTY.

The Sinking Fund—$100,000,000 of City Property Held by Private Parties.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair.

Recorder Hackett presented a report on a petition of Mrs. Sayre and Miss M. J. Hall for a grant of water front at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem River. The Recorder said that the City had been in the habit of making grants of land improperly, and perhaps inadvertently, to the amount, in the aggregate, of over $100,000,000. The grants had been made absolutely in fee. The opinion he had expressed was held by Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Traphagen, and other eminent lawyers. Some time ago Mr. O'Gorman was requested to prosecute suits for land thus granted by the City, but Mr. O'Gorman was under the impression that no further action should be taken in the matter. In regard to the two petitions under consideration he (the Recorder) should report adversely to them, and he would recommend that immediate action be taken to enforce the rights of the City. He also referred to the fact that roads and alley-ways belonging to the City had been built upon by owners of adjoining property without any right whatever. The report was laid over.

A petition of Stratton & Johnson for a release of property, 100 feet by 16, corner of Van Brunt and Summit streets, Brooklyn, they paying the City $500 for the same, was read.

Mr. Van Schaick said the price was absurdly low, and he should oppose any resolution disposing of the property in this manner.

Finally the matter was referred to Mr. Van Schaick to report upon.

A petition for the use of a vacant up-town station-house, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was laid over, and on motion of Controller Green the clerk was directed to draw up a schedule of City property becoming vacant on the 1st of May next, including ferry leases.

The Controller rendered a report on the Brooklyn Ferry, (Geo. Law's,) recommending that an effort be made to sell the lease thereof. He said the lease had been made to Jeremiah Meserole, at $15,800 per annum; that it passed into the hands of the present occupants, who had paid no rent for thirteen years, they asserting that they had not taken any lease, and consequently were not responsible for the rent. Of course, the City could take possession and relet the ferry whenever it chose to do so. The report was laid over.

A petition was read from the Ladies' Union Aid Society, asking for a lease of the west half of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets and Third and Lexington avenues. Referred to a special committee.

Petitions for grants of water fronts from Maria Dailey, B. Willis, George D. Post, W. A. Lyons, and others were laid over.

Mr. Van Schaick called attention to the fact that a portion of Jefferson Market is used for selling liquors, and he moved that a resolution be adopted that hereafter no City property be let for improper purposes, or for any purposes objectional to property-owners in the neighborhood.

The Controller said it would be necessary to define the words "improper purposes."

Mr. Van Schaick said it would be easy enough to define them. He then diverged from the subject to charge that City property had been let for less than it was worth, and referred to the case of a portion of Central Market, which, he said, had been let for $2,100 per annum, being worth $10,000.

The Controller said it had been let to the highest bidder, and the City could do no more than that.

A petition for the re-establishment of the ferry from the foot of Jackson-street East River, to Brooklyn, was referred.

The question of testing the right of the City to property taken by private parties again came up. The Recorder said Mr. Traphagen had proposed to make a contract with the City to recover property belonging to it, he receiving a percentage on the value of the land recovered.

The Mayor said he was quite sure many alleyways that once existed had been built on by private persons who had no right to do so. It would be hard for the City to recover this property, as its title was probably barred by the statute of limitations.

The Board soon afterward adjourned to 3 P. M. on Friday next.

Postponement of the Ring Civil Suits.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, Judge Barrett presiding, one of the suits against the members of the Ring to recover the amount charged to have been fraudulently abstracted from the City, and in which Tweed and Ingersoll are joined as defendants, was called on for trial. Counsel for Tweed objected to go to trial on the ground that issues of fact had not yet been joined on behalf of Ingersoll. Judge Barrett decided to postpone the trial, giving his reasons therefor as follows: There can be but one jury trial of the issues of fact in a cause, unless the Court, under section 258, order a separate trial. If such separate trial be ordered, an appropriate judgment under section 274 can be granted. To proceed with the trial now demanded, would be irregular, until it is ordered as a separate trial. Such a separate trial can only be ordered by an application to the Court at Special Term, Chambers, upon such good cause as will justify the conclusion that justice will thereby be promoted (sec. 258.) The case must therefore be reserved generally, to be brought on with its proper preference upon an issue of fact being joined as to Ingersoll, or upon a separate trial as to Tweed being allowed by the Court on motion.

TWEED'S SPECULATION IN WESTCHESTER LAKES.

Another suit against Tweed, in which it is sought to have the Court declare that he holds in trust for the City certain water privileges purchased in Westchester County in his own name, was called on, yesterday, for argument on demurrer to the complaint, in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt. Tweed's counsel announced their willingness to proceed with the argument of the case, but Mr. Peckham, who appeared for the City, asked an adjournment for a few days, on the ground that the papers had only been handed him on Saturday last, and time was necessary for him to prepare. The Court put this case over to Monday next.

INGERSOLL'S INDIVIDUAL SUIT.

The suit by the City against Ingersoll individually, to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City, was also called on for trial in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt. Ingersoll's counsel announced their readiness to argue the demurrer, but Mr. Peckham asked for delay in this case also, on the ground that Mr. O'Conor, who was to argue it on behalf of the City, was engaged in the trial of the Jumel case. The argument was thereupon adjourned to the first Monday of March.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Continuation of the Case Yesterday—The Evidence for the Prosecution.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

Evidence for the prosecution was continued. John Nesbitt testified: On the evening of the 2d of last November I went with the deceased, Thomas Donohoe, to Johnson's pool-room. Immediately before the shooting I was standing at the back part of the saloon with a friend, when Donohoe, with whom I had parted on entering the room, approached us and said, "come let us go out and go next door." He then walked toward the door, and as I followed him I heard the first shot. Looking toward the place from whence the report proceeded I saw Scannell standing at the foot of the stairs leading to the street, with his left foot on the first step and his right on the platform. At the same time I saw Donohoe lying on the ground. Scannell held a long pistol in his hand, and I distinctly saw him fire three or four shots into the prostrate body of his victim. Donohoe and I met that evening at the Blossom Club, and from there we proceeded to Johnson's together. Shortly after we entered I saw John Scannell, but I then lost sight of him until after the shooting. Dr. Edward T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of Thomas Donohoe. He found the skull broken in at several places and the brain was lacerated. One bullet entered the left side of the nose near the eye and went out through the back of the head. Another entered the back of the head and was found imbedded in the skull. He found a third bullet in the arm, and was of opinion that any one of the wounds in the head would cause death. Thomas Cannary testified to the affectionate relations existing between the prisoner and his brother Florence, who was killed.

Capt. McElwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct testified: On the evening on which Thomas Donohoe was shot I was in Twenty-eighth-street, when I observed three or four persons come out of Johnson's pool-room and run up toward Broadway. I saw one man in advance of the others, who ran rapidly down Twenty-eighth-street to Fifth-avenue, and thence to Twenty-ninth-street. I followed him quickly and overtook him. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied stiffly, "What is the matter?" I then said: "Is that you, John?" and he replied: "Oh, Cap., have a cigar." I was anxious to draw out of him what the trouble was, and said I was sorry he would do such a thing; but he made no reply. I then took him to Johnson's saloon, where I found Donohoe quite dead. Scannell, while in the saloon, was greatly agitated. He trembled very violently; his face assumed a pallid expression, and I was afraid he would faint. I searched him and found a belt and pistol-holster under his coat. The body of Donohoe was brought to the station-house on a stretcher some time after Scannell reached there. The prisoner said nothing at the station, but asked for water repeatedly. Mr. Spencer called to see him, representing himself to be his counsel, and had a conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—When I brought the prisoner toward Broadway he was very anxious I should go and drink with him, but I refused to do so. I did not notice the expression of his eye, but it was impossible not to observe the intense pallor of his face and the manner in which he trembled. When I saw Donohoe lying in the saloon his right hand was in his right coat pocket, but I did not see whether there was anything in it or not. Scannell's step was not unsteady, and he did not at all lean upon me for support. On the way to Twenty-eighth-street there was an attempt made to lynch him; revolvers were drawn, and threats were made against him. When he answered the usual questions at the station in regard to business, &c., he spoke in a low voice, but I did not observe any tremor in it. I did not show a pistol to Scannell said to have been taken from Donohoe. I think I saw such a pistol at the station-house, but of that I am not certain.

To the District-Attorney—The threats made against Scannell were such remarks as, "Shoot him!" "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "String him up to the lamp!" and "Pull him up the tree!"

Officer Moloney, Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified to having found the pistol on a stoop of a house on Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, about ten o'clock on the night of the shooting of Donohoe. He identified the pistol produced in court as the one found by him.

Officer Hawkins gave evidence that he saw Donohoe's body searched, but no pistol was found upon him. They took from him a roll of bills, but nothing else. He watched Scannell in his cell, but did not notice anything particular in his demeanor, except that he was very quiet. He was pale, but he did not see him wringing his hands, striking them together, or muttering incoherently. Some additional evidence of a cumulative character was given, and the Court adjourned.

A BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Two Children Burned to Death—A Fatal Leap for Life.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 177 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, in a four-story brick tenement-house, which resulted in the death of two children. On the third floor resided a family named Smith, consisting of husband, wife, and two young children, one three years, and the other sixteen months old. Winifred Smith, the mother, had gone out about an hour before the occurrence, to take home some sewing to Degraw-street. She left the little ones shut up in the room to amuse themselves as best they could. It is supposed that the elder child, Willie, had succeeded in getting hold of matches that were on the mantelpiece, and while playing with them the children set fire to the bed-clothes. Bridget Gavin, who occupies a front room on the same floor, heard their piteous cries, but supposing that their mother was at home with them, she took no action until their continued cries caused her to investigate the matter.

A cry of fire was then raised by some one upstairs. Mrs. Gavin said she had not observed any indications of fire. She immediately returned to the third floor, and noticed that the cries of the children were growing weaker, but the door was locked, and she could render no assistance. The firemen were on the spot in a few moments, and, ascending to the third story, found that the fire was in a small bedroom, from which proceeded a strong odor of burning flesh. The flames were extinguished in a short time, and, upon entering the room, Assistant Engineer Farley discovered lying on the floor two blackened objects, which proved to be the charred bodies of the two children. The scanty furniture was scorched, the walls were blackened and broken away, and the bed-clothes burnt to ashes. The first body found was that of Willie, a mere cinder, lying in the middle of the floor. The body of Joseph was lying on its face, a short distance from where his brother had perished. The bodies were taken into an adjoining room and placed side by side on a settee. Mrs. Smith arrived soon after, and her grief was heartrending. The father, who is employed as engineer on a steamer, is absent. Sarah Taylor, residing on the fourth floor of the building, in her terror when the alarm of fire was raised, jumped from a rear window to the yard below, a distance of fifty feet, and received fatal injuries. She was taken to Long Island College Hospital. The building is owned by Gunther Mindorff, and was damaged to the extent of $800; insured in the Montauk Insurance Company for $5,000.

Late Fire at Williamsburg—The Insurances.

The insurances on the buildings and machinery destroyed and damaged by the fire at Williamsburg, on Monday night, are as follows: Brick building of Saw-mill Company—$500 in North American, of Philadelphia; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $500; Ætna, Hartford, $1,500; Metropolitan, New-York, $1,000; Phoenix, Hartford, $500; total, $4,000. Machinery—Insurance Company State of Missouri, $1,350; German, of Erie, $1,350; Orient, Hartford, $1,000; Phoenix, Hartford, $500; Metropolitan, New-York, $800; total, $4,000. On the mill building—Metropolitan, New-York, $600; machinery in same, $1,500, in same office. Preston, Pentharge & Co. were insured in the Allemania, $2,000, and in the Connecticut, $2,000.

The Farmers' Club.

The American Institute Farmers' Club met at Cooper Union, yesterday, Mr. N. C. Ely in the chair. There was a large attendance, and a meeting of more than usual interest. The process of artificial hatching of chickens was illustrated by Dr. Preserre. A number of tropical products were exhibited, and papers read on the soil, climate, and products of Nebraska, from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, and on the various species of mutton sheep by Hon. L. A. Morrell. For full reports of the proceedings see WEEKLY TIMES of this date.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad.

The rumor that the administration of the affairs of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad is about to pass into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt, was emphatically denied by that gentleman yesterday. He also denied that his son had been offered the presidency of the road. It is considered probable that the Erie Company will obtain possession of the road upon the foreclosure of the various mortgages standing against it, which will probably happen in March.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	N. J. So. 1st m.	74	1100	Lake Shore	96⅞
[illegible]	Western Union...c.	88½	2000	do.	96⅞
[illegible]	do.........c.	88⅝	500	do.........s3.	96¾
[illegible]	do.........b3.	88⅝	700	do.	96⅞
[illegible]	do.	88¾	200	do.........c.	96⅞
[illegible]	do.........c.	88⅝	400	Ohio & Miss.	46⅞
1100	do.	88⅝	100	do.........b3.	46⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H.	103⅛	100	do.	46½
100	do.........c.	103⅛	500	do.	46⅞
400	do.	103⅛	700	Union Pacific	33⅞
600	do.........c.	103⅛	400	do.........b3.	33⅞
200	St. Paul.........s3.	52	200	do.........c.	33⅞
100	do.	52	100	do.........s3.	33⅞
100	do.	52½	100	do.	33⅞
200	do.	52½	600	do.	33¾
200	do.	52⅜	500	do.........b3.	34
200	Pacific Mail.....s3.	72⅞	1000	do.	34
[illegible]	do.	72⅞	800	do.	34⅛
[illegible]	do.	72⅞	100	do.........b3.	34⅛
[illegible]	do.	72⅞	700	Bos., H. & E....b3.	10
100	do.........c.	72⅞	200	do.	10
100	do.........c.	72⅞	100	do.........b30.	10⅛
200	do.	73	200	do.........b10.	10
[illegible]	do.........c.	73	400	do.........c.	9⅞
100	Rock Island	112⅞	1300	do.	10
[illegible]	Erie Railway	65⅛	500	do.........s3.	10
100	do.........s3.	65⅛	25	North-western Pf.	90⅞
1400	do.........c.	65⅛	50	do.	91
600	do.........c.	65⅛	400	C., C. & I. C.......c.	41⅞
600	do.	65⅛	100	do.	42
700	do.........s3.	65⅛	100	do.........c.	42
2800	do.	65⅛	100	do.........s3.	42
1300	do.	65⅛	300	do.	42⅛
200	do.........c.	65⅛	100	do.	42

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	118½	$32,000 U.S.5-20C.'67bc.	116⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115½	2,000 U.S.5s10-40C.bc.	114⅜
[illegible],000 U.S.5-20C.'67.b3.	116⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old	79½	15	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅜
1,000	Va. 6s, Def.	14½	800	do..bet. call.	103⅜
1,000	do.	14⅝	100	do.........c.	103⅜
1,000	Georgia 7s	90	300	do.........s3.	103⅜
4,000	Missouri 6s	94	900	do.	103⅜
[illegible]	N.Y.S.7s,B.L.,R.	107	500	do.........c.	103⅜
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'87.	92	700	do.	103⅜
1,000	Erie 1st	102¼	500	do.	103⅜
1,000	Erie 4th	98	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	52⅝
10,000	Erie 5th	94	100	do.........c.	52⅝
4,000	Cen. Pac.G.Bds.	104⅛	100	Erie Railway	65⅛
[illegible]	Cen. Pac. 1st	87⅞	100	do..bet. call.	65⅛
[illegible]	do.........b3.	87⅞	200	do.........s3.	65⅛
[illegible]	do.........b3.	87⅞	2300	do.	65⅛
[illegible]	C. Pac. 7s, L. G.	77⅛	200	do.........b3.	65⅛
[illegible]	do.	77⅜	100	do.........c.	65⅛
[illegible]	do.	78	1800	do.	65⅛
17,000	U. Pac. Ms Inc.	78	500	do.........b30.	66
7,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	100	2600	do.	65⅛
4,000	A. & T.H. 2d Pf.	90	400	do.........s3.	65⅛
3,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,Cv.	93⅞	400	do.........b3.	65⅛
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	95½	1300	do.	65⅛
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93½	400	do.........c.	65⅛
[illegible]	West. Pac. Bds.	94¾	300	do.........b3.	65⅛
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	90	700	do.	65⅛
			200	Harlem.........b3.	125
5,000	Gt. West. 1st.'88.	94	200	do.	124½
2,000	Gt. West. 2d.	90	400	do..bet. call.	124½
7,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	102	70	C. & P. Gd. x. div.	90
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.	108	500	L.S.& M.So..b. c.	96⅞
10,000	O.& M.Con.S.F.	93½	600	do.........c.	96⅞
7,000	do.	93⅜	1300	do.	96⅞
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87⅛	300	do.........b3.	96⅞
[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse D. c.	93⅜	500	do.........c.	96⅞
			100	do.........b10.	96⅞
2,000	C.,C.&Ind.C. 1st.	91⅜	100	do.........s3.	96⅞
[illegible]	Bost.,H.&E.1st.	42	1000	do.	96⅞
2,000	B.,C.R.& M.1st.	91⅜	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	112⅞
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank.	111¼	100	do.	112⅞
[illegible]	German Am. B'k.	103	100	do.........c.	112⅞
[illegible]	Quick. Mining	45¾	100	B.,H. & E..b. c.s3.	10
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	45¾	200	do.........c.	10
[illegible]	Quick. Pref...b. c.	56⅛	500	do.	10
600	Mar. L. & M'g.	17	200	do.........b3.	10
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	17½	100	do.........s3.	9⅞
[illegible]	do.	17	500	do.	10
[illegible]	do.........b10.	17	500	do.	9⅞
100	N. Cen. Coal..b. c.	42½	100	do.	9⅞
200	Cons'n Coal..b. c.	52½	100	do.........s3.	9⅞
10	Adams Express	98	100	do.........c.	9⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.c.	85½	1200	do.	9⅞
3	American Exp.	68⅜	500	do.........s3.	9⅞
[illegible]	West. U. Tel.....b. c.	88⅛	1200	Del., L. & West.	102¼
200	do.........b3.	88⅛	100	do.	102¼
100	do.........s3.	88⅛	100	N. J. Cen......b. c.	103⅜
1100	do.	88⅛	100	S. S. L. I.......b3.	50
200	do.	88⅛	100	H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3	48
200	do.........c.	88⅛	200	do.	48
2000	do.	88⅛	200	do.	47⅜
300	do.........c.	88⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	115⅛
100	do.........b3.	88⅛	50	Chic. B & Q.	118⅛
100	Pac. Mail..b. c..c.	72⅞	100	do..bet. call.	118⅛
400	do.	73	100	N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.	141⅛
100	do.........c.	73	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	46⅞
100	do.........b3.	73	100	do.	46⅞
100	do.	72⅞	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c	42
100	do.........c.	72⅞	200	do.........c.	42
100	do.	72⅞	300	do.........s3.	42
200	do.	72⅞	800	do.	42
[illegible]	Union Pac.....b. c.	34	300	do.	42⅛
200	do.........b3.	34	200	do.........c.	42⅛
400	do.	34⅛	100	do.........c.	42
200	do.........b3.	34⅛	200	do.........c.	42
700	do.	34⅛	100	do.........b3.	42
[illegible]	do.........c.	34⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 5-20 R.,'62.	115⅜	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅝
20,000 U.S. 5-20 R.,'65.	115⅝	12,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅝		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ O'CLOCK.

200	Consol. Coal	52⅝	200	Harlem	123⅝
1000	Western Union	88⅛	100	Union Pacific..b6.	34⅛
300	do.........c.	88⅛	1800	do.	34⅛
[illegible]	Mariposa L. & M.	17	400	do.........c.	34⅛
800	N. Y. C. & H.	103⅛	100	do.........b3.	34⅛
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	100	do.	34⅛
[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛	1000	do.	34⅛
200	do.........c.	46⅛	100	do.	34⅛
200	do.	46⅛	100	do.........b3.	34⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railway	65⅛	200	do.........s3.	34⅛
1800	do.	65⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	72⅛
[illegible]	do.........c.	65⅛	200	Boston, H. & E.b3.	9⅞
[illegible]	do.........b3.	65⅛	200	do.	9⅞
[illegible]	do.	65⅛	300	do.	9⅞
[illegible]	do.........b3.	65⅛	200	do.........c.	9⅞
[illegible]	Lake Shore	96⅛	600	C., C. & I C.	41⅞
500	do.........b30.	96⅛	100	do.........b3.	42
200	do.	96⅛	100	do.........b3.	41⅞
200	do.........c.	96⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	55⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. 6s, old	79½	1100	L.S. & M. So.b.c.	96⅞
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79½	100	do.........s3.	96⅞
10,000	Vir. 6s. con.	55½	900	do.	96
2,000	Harlem, 1st M.	102	2800	do.	96⅞
1,000	C. Pac. Gold bds.	104⅛	600	Erie Railway.b.c.	65⅛
6,000	U. Pac. 1st M.	87⅞	100	do.........b3.	65⅛
1,000	do.	87⅞	100	do.	65⅛
3,000	U.P.7s,land gr'nt	78	500	do.	65
2,000	do.	78⅛	300	do.........b3.	65
1,000	Clev.&Pitt.4th M.	84⅛	200	do.	64⅞
5,000	Great W., 1st M.	94	2800	do.	64⅞
2,000	C.& Alton,1st M.	103½	1000	do.	64⅞
20	4th National Bk.	112	200	do.........c.	64⅞
200	American Coal	63	100	Union Pac......b.c.	34⅛
200	New C.Coal.Co.bc.	44	1000	do.	34⅛
1000	W. U. Tel......b.c.	88⅛	100	do.	34
400	do.........b3.	88⅛	400	do.	34⅛
100	do.........s3.	88⅛	200	do.........b4.	34⅛
100	do.........c.	88⅛	200	T., W. & W'n.b.c.	72⅛
1100	do.	88⅛	100	B., H.& E., b.c.b6.	9⅞
500	do.	88⅛	200	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	46⅞
100	United States Ex.	76½	100	do.........s3.	46⅞
50	do.	76½	100	do.........b3.	46⅞
10	American Ex.	68⅞	300	Del., L. & W'n.	102
100	P. M. S.S.Co..bc.c.	72⅛	100	do..bet. call.	102
200	do.	72⅛	26	C. & Alton Pf .b.c.	118
50	N.Y.C.& Hud. R.	103⅛	35	N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.	141⅛
2100	do...bet. call.	103	100	N. J. South'n..b.c.	27⅜
500	do.	103⅛	700	C., C. & I. C....b.c.	41⅞
[illegible]	do.........c.	103	300	do.	41⅞
700	C. & R.Island.b.c.	112⅞	200	do.	41⅞
100	do.........c.	112⅞	50	do.	42

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.	116⅝	300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103
400	Am. Coal	64	1700	do.	103⅛
100	New Cen. Coal	44⅛	100	do.........b5.	103⅛
400	Quicksilver Pref.	56	500	do.	103
100	Mariposa L. & M.	16⅞	500	do.........b60.	103⅛
200	do.	16⅞	100	do.........b5.	103
100	do.	16	500	Tol. & Wab.	72⅛
100	Harlem	123⅛	200	do.	72⅛
600	West. Union	88⅛	100	do.........b2.	73
200	do.	88⅛	1000	Lake Shore	96⅛
200	do.	88⅛	2200	do.	96⅛
300	do.........b3.	89⅛	100	do.........s60.	96⅛
1500	do.	89⅛	100	do.........b5.	96⅛
2400	do.	89⅛	400	do.	96⅛
1200	do.........s3.	89	500	do.........b3.	96⅛
300	do.........b3.	89⅛	800	do.	96⅛
100	do.........s3.	89⅛	100	do.........b3.	96⅛
100	do.	89	300	do.	96⅛
500	do.	89⅛	1500	do.	96
1000	do.	89⅛	600	Rock Island	112⅞
1100	do.	89⅛	100	do.........b10.	113
400	do.........b3.	89⅛	800	Bos., H. & E.	9⅞
1400	do.	89⅛	1100	do.........b3.	9⅞
1000	do.	89⅛	200	do.	9⅞
300	do.	89⅛	100	do.........b3.	9⅞
200	do.........s3.	89⅛	800	do.	9⅞
1300	do.	89⅛	400	do.	9⅞
2700	do.	89⅛	700	do.	9⅞
900	do.	89⅛	100	do.........b10.	9⅞
1000	do.........b3.	89⅛	300	do.	9⅞
100	C., C., C. & Ind.	93½	500	do.	9⅞
100	do.........b10.	94	3100	Ohio & Miss.	46⅞
600	Erie.........b3.	65	100	do.........b2.	46⅞
200	do.	65	400	do.........b3.	46⅞
200	do.	64⅞	300	do.	46⅞
2700	do.	64⅞	100	Union Pac......b3.	34⅛
2200	do.	64⅞	1000	do.	34⅛
100	do.........b3.	64⅞	1700	do.	34⅛
1800	do.	64⅞	100	do.........b2.	34⅛
800	do.........b3.	64⅞	100	do.	34⅛
200	do.	64⅞	1300	C., C. & I. C.	41⅞
700	do.	64⅞	300	Atlantic & P. P.	31⅞
800	do.........s3.	64⅞	300	do.	31⅞
200	do.	64⅞	100	do.........b3.	32⅛
700	do.	64⅞	100	do.	32⅛
800	do.	64⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	55⅛
1500	do.	64⅞	300	Pacific Mail	72⅞
800	do.........b3.	64⅞	1300	do.	72⅞

TUESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Gold speculators advanced the price to 114¾ ₱ cent. this morning, but the sales subsequently returned to 114½@114¾ ₱ cent. There was a partially improved tone to the Exchange market; sales of 60 days at 109@109¼ ₱ cent., and some of the leading drawers asking 109½ ₱ cent.

Money was just about as hard to the Stock Brokers as need be for reasonable comfort and commissions, and the bonus paid through the day over 7 ₱ cent. Interest was a sixteenth to a thirty-second of 1 ₱ cent., which means 1 to 2 ₱ cent. a month over the regular interest.

In the face of such a Money market the speculation at the Stock Exchange on the Share list, strange as it may appear, was on the advance, and the spirit among the buyers for a rise decidedly firm. The Western Telegraph was especially buoyant late in the day, and the Union Pacific Stock firm against all sorts of adverse rumors from Washington. The advance of yesterday in Harlem was supported, and the demand for Erie at the rise of yesterday was large, and the buying, to all appearances, quite confident. The Public Funds, in sympathy with Gold, were firm, and most of the Railroad Mortgages steady in prices and the Union Pacific Bonds in demand.

At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with the last figures of Monday night. The Money market continued dear to the last hour of making up the accounts of the Brokers, but the question seemed to be one of price rather than supply. The borrowers willing to pay the going high rates had no difficulty in getting all they wanted.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113½	113½
U.S. 5-20s, May and November	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116½	116½
American Gold	114½	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103½	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112½
North-west Common	82	82
Pacific Mail	72½	72½
St. Paul Preferred	74	74
St. Paul Common	52	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46½
Western Union Telegraph	88½	89½
Erie	65½	64½
Union Pacific	33½	34½
Lake Shore	96½	96
C., C. and Indiana Central	41½	41½
Toledo and Wabash	72½	72½
North-west Preferred	91	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48½	48
Atlantic and Pacific	31½	32½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation on the Share list was weaker than earlier in the day. Gold was weaker at the close, 114½@114¾ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$891,862 41
Gold payments	97,949 66
Gold balances	87,318,646 11
Currency receipts	466,370 05
Currency payments	456,741 46
Currency balance	24,032,705 32
Customs	838,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	117½	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	118½	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	116⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅝	5-20 reg., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	116⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115⅝	10-40 reg.	111⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝	10-40 coup.	114⅝
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅝	6s currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	79½	Alabama 8s	82
Tenn. 6s, new	78½	Arkansas 6s, Funded.	40
Va. 6s, old	45	Texas 10s of '76	73
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	55½	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	14½	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Ga. 6s	75	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	97
N. Car., N.C.R.Co.Co.	60	Mich. 6s, '78	97
N. Car.,N.C.R.Ex.Co.	44	Mich. 6s, '83	97
N. Car., F. A., 1866	20	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106½
N. Car. New	18	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106½
N. Car. Special Tax	12	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106
S. Car., Jan. & July	21½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107
Mo. 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.Is.	91½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
California 7s	108	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	105
California 7s, L. bds.	108	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	103
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	103
Rhode Island 6s	100½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	
City 6s, New	100⅝	100½
Camden and Amboy	122	122¼
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60½
Reading	115¼	115⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	43⅝	43⅞
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

Mr. O. D. Ashley, an old and much respected member of the New-York Exchange, has established a branch office in Boston, No. 9 Congress-street, through which orders from and to the Boston market are solicited.

The Lake Shore Road continues to report a surprising increase of traffic. In the first week in February the gain was $90,000; in the second week $113,000. The second week's return, which we have by telegraph to-day, is $397,000, as against $284,000 same week last year.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,641,326.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104⅛@104¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94¾@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

No. 20 WALL-ST., Feb. 19.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than **500** miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is **$5 66** per acre—which is at the rate of more than **$100,000** per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at **1.10** in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of **12,800** acres per mile of road through the States, and **25,600** through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

COTTON—Has been very tame for early delivery at nominally unchanged quotations. Sales, 700 bales, including 625 bales to spinners, 45 bales to shippers, and 30 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been quite moderate, with prices quoted off 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. on contracts for the earlier months, closing generally weak. Sales have been made of 11,950 bales, (of which 2,500 bales last evening, and 9,450 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20⅛c., March at 20⅜c.@20 9-16c., April at 20¾c., May at 21⅛c., June at 21 9-16c., and July at 21 13-16c.@21⅞c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,327 bales, including 737 bales from Savannah, 462 bales from Moorehead City, 3,365 bales from Charleston, 763 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,857 bales, and thus far this week 60,294 bales, against 74,457 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,540,183 bales, against 2,132,775 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19	19⅛
Strict Good Ord'ry	19⅜	19 7-16	19 11-16	19¾
Low Midding	19⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Midding	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been more liberal, and at somewhat easier prices, leading to a freer business, chiefly in shipping stock and trade extras. Sales have been reported of 9,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 90, chiefly at $6 40@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50; good to very fancy do. $7 65@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 1,500 bbls. City Mills Shipping Extra, very fancy, at equal to the ruling prices. Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand, mainly in a jobbing way, at drooping rates. Sales, 500 bbls. at from $6 25@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 50@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl. ....California Flour scarce and nominal....Rye Flour has been in limited request at $4 25@$6 10 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$5 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 275 bbls., in lots. ....Bag-meal has been inactive at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues dull and quoted nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed in price, Spring generally quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel on a very limited inquiry from shippers and millers. Winter dull, lower, and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels within the range of $1 57@$1 69 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 53@1 55 for small lots of inferior Spring, and $2 for fair ordinary White Western, in store....Corn has been in less confident request and quoted a shade cheaper, with sales reported of 47,000 bushels at 65c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat, closing with this price asked and 65½c. bid; 63½c.@64c. for fair to strictly prime do., in store; 64c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western, in lots; 65½c.@66½c. for Yellow do.; 67c.@68c. for White do....Rye dull; quoted from 90c.@95c....Barley in rather more demand at about former quotations; Canada, $1 22@$1 25; State, 75c.@$1 10....Barley Malt steady, but quiet; 4,000 bushels Canada West changed hands at $1 40....Oats have been less inquired for and quoted cheaper, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of only 27,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for new Mixed Western; 53c.@54c. for Black do.; 54c.@55c. for fair to very choice old Mixed Western, in store; 54c.@56c. for White State and Western. ....Feed in request, in a jobbing way, at $23@$25 ₱ ton.

METALS—Copper has been less active, but held with increasing confidence; sales, 150,000 lbs. at 34½c.@35c., cash, and 50 tons best selected English at 30c.@30½c....Scotch Pig-iron held at high figures on light offerings, checking business; sales, 100 tons Eglinton at $55@$56; 50 tons Glengarnock at $58; 25 tons Gartsherrie at $60. American Pig-iron steady and in demand; 300 tons Allentown and Cold Spring sold at $50 and $49, and 400 tons White Mottled on private terms. Iron Rails and Wrought Scrap-iron quoted as before, on a dull market....Lead quiet at $6 37½@$6 50, gold, for ordinary foreign....Spelter sold to the extent of 25 tons Silesian, at 7¾c., gold; market firm....Pig-iron inactive, with Straits quoted at 31c.@32½c., on sales of 250 slabs at 32c., and English, at 31½c.@33c., gold. Tin Plates here and to arrive, with sales of 10 tons. Tin Plates in fair request, at full rates; sales 2,500 boxes Charcoal, at $11 50@$11 62½; 1,000 boxes Coke, at $10 25; and 800 boxes Charcoal Terne, at $10 50, gold, ₱ box. ....Zinc quiet at previous figures.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 8¾c.@9c., in bulk....Refined quiet here, but quoted rather firmer, at 20c. for prompt and early deliveries; sales, 5,000 bbls....Refined quiet, at Philadelphia, at 19¼c.@19½c.; 2,000 bbls. high test sold at 20c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 26¾c.@27c., the latter an extreme....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more call for Pork, in a jobbing way, at full prices. Sales, 400 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 75@$14 87½; 100 bbls. medium do. at $14 50, and 100 bbls. old Mess at $14, with extra Prime quoted at $11 50@$11 75 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, no business reported, and values somewhat nominal....Dressed Hogs in good request, with City now quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Western at 5¾c.@6¼c....Cut Meats have been in reduced stock and wanted at full rates; sales, 100 boxes Long Cut Hams, 20 lbs., at 12c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 8⅜c.; 300 Smoked Hams, 12 lbs., at 12c.; 175 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, part at 5⅛c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12 lbs., on private terms; 100 boxes Boston Fat Backs, 40 lbs., deliverable next Saturday, at 9⅛c., and 375 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, on private terms....There has been an unusually brisk business reported in Bacon, mainly for forward delivery, at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 11,950 boxes, including 2,400 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, part to arrive, at 7¼c.@7½c.; 1,000 boxes do., March, on private terms; 150 boxes Short Clear, prompt, and 400 boxes do., February deliveries, at 7¾c.; 4,500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March options, part at 7½c.; 1,000 boxes do., March and April, on private terms; 500 boxes do., April, on private terms; 1,000 boxes Short Clear, February and March, at 7¾c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, Chicago delivery, on private terms; 250 boxes Short Rib, and 250 boxes Short clear, Milwaukee delivery, at 6¾c....Western Lard has been dull for early delivery, though quoted about as before as to price. City product in more demand, mostly on refining account, and quoted rather stronger. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western steam at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 50 tierces very choice Western kettle at 8⅝c.; 50 tierces No. 1, from dock, at 8c.; and 750 tierces city steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ....For forward delivery a brisk business has been reported, especially for March, opening more firmly, but closing again in favor of buyers. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8⅜c., closing at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; 2,500 tcs. do., March options, at 8⅜c.; 100 tcs. do., April, and 100 tcs. do., May, at 8½c....Beef quite tame, but steady....Of Beef Hams, 45 bbls. sold at $32; market unchanged....Butter and Cheese in fair request, and prime to choice grades strong in price.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered rather more freely, and quoted a trifle cheaper, with fair to good refining Cuba at from 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., leading to more liberal dealings, mostly on refining account. Sales since our last, 1,963 hhds., 727 boxes, and 4,200 bags, including 190 hhds. new Cuba Muscovado, about scant fair refining, at 8⅛c.; 515 hhds. old do., good refining, at 8⅛c.; 580 hhds. old Centrifugal at 9 7-16c.; 123 hhds. do. at 9⅛c.; 80 hhds. Scotch Refined at a shade under 10c.; 314 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 113 boxes clayed Havana at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 4,200 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c., and 515 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. Refined in request, with Hard quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; A's, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 168,000 lbs. inferior to strictly prime at 8⅛c.@9c.; market firm. Stearine in demand at full rates....Of Grease 270 pkgs. sold at 6⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower, on freer offerings, leading to a livelier business; sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 91⅛c.@91⅜c., closing at 91⅛c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight business has been light since our last; room offered less freely, and rates quoted steadier. The chartering movement has been comparatively slow, checked by difficulty of procuring suitable tonnage, even to arrive, the recent extensive contracts having materially reduced the available supply. Rates rule high. The main call has been for vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Naval Store trades, especially for Petroleum. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 170 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms; and, by sail, 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, an American ship, 1,208 tons, (reported,) placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 19-32d. ₱ lb. And two ships, 995 tons and 883 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Lampblack at 4s....For Bristol, by steam, 400 boxes Cheese at 35s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Antwerp, by sail, 272 boxes Bacon, in lots, at 42s. 6d.@45s.; 500 tons Provisions on private terms. Also, an American bark, 500 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. And a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, by steam, a small quantity of barrel Staves at $5....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bbls. Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 750 boxes Bacon at 52s. 6d.; and 50 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s....For Stettin, by sail, 400 tcs. Lard at 45s....For the Continent, a British bark, 394 tons, (to arrive,) with about 700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 734 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. do. at 7s. 3d.; a German bark, 402 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,700 bbls do. from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Revel, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ₱ lb....For Marseilles, an Italian brig, 451 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at 52s. 6d. ....For Gibraltar and orders, privileges extending to Odessa, excluding Spanish ports, an Italian brig, 217 tons, to arrive, with equal to about 5,000 cases and 250 bbls. Petroleum, at 38c. and 7s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, 45c. and 8s. 3d. to the Levant, 47½c. and 8s. 6d. to Constantinople, and 51c. and 8s. 9d. to Odessa....For the River Platte, a British bark, 515 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., changed from Savannah, at $27, and primage....For Jamaica, a British schooner, 193 tons, hence with general cargo, at 62½c., gold, ₱ bbl., and an American brig, 175 tons, with do., at about the same rate....For Weymouth, a schooner, with Lumber from Wilmington, at $12....For Kennebunkport, a schooner, with Lumber at $13....For New-York, an American bark, 405 tons, and two British brigs, 287 and 266 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $4 25@$5; two barks, 484 and 447 tons, and a brig, 332 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from do., at $1; a bark, 399 tons, with Melado, from do., at $4, and another, 371 tons, with Sugar, from Matanzas, at $5.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—The Cattle receipts to-day, including 78 cars reported to arrive, were 1,564 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 4,879, or 287 cars, against 154 for the same time last week. The market opened active at ¼c.@½c. advance on last week's closing prices. The run of stock is far superior in quality to any received since January last; attendance was good, and about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales, 255 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,56 to 1,471 lbs., at $5 25@$6 50; 63 head choice Illinois Steers, averaging 1,392 lbs., at $7; 222 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,321 to 1,356 lbs., at $6 20@$6 50; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,027 to 1,316 lbs., at $4 75@$6 50; 18 head Ohio Heifers, averaging 1,050 lbs., at $4 62½; 17 Ohio Cows, averaging 1,225 lbs., at $5 37½; 148 head, ranging from 1,188 to 1,403 lbs., at $5 25@$6 40; 18 head Michigan, averaging 1,085 lbs., at $4 75; 21 head State, averaging 1,020 lbs., at $4 50. The Sheep and Lambs receipts to-day amounted to 1,800 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 5,000 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts for the week 3,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 14,800 head, against 12,60 head for the same time last week. Market opened slow at $4 85@$5 20; sales, 1,5 0 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 189 lbs. to 298 lbs., at $4 85@$5 20.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 334 head; prices remain the same as those of last week; sales of Choice at $10 75@$11; Extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $8 25@$9 25; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,103 head; stock in large supply; sales in lots at $2 25@$5 each; Extra, $5 50@$7 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged for good brands; sales of Extra Spring at $7@$7 25. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22 cash; $1 23, seller March; $1 25¼, seller April; No. 3 do., $1 09¼@$1 09½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 31¼c.@31¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31½c.@31¾c., seller March; 32⅛c., seller April; Rejected, 27c. Oats steady at 26¼c.@26⅜c. for No. 2; 24c.@24⅛c. for Rejected. Rye dull and drooping at 65c.@65½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at 69½c.@72c. for No. 2 Fall, according to location; 59c.@62c. for No. 3. Pork dull and a shade lower; sales at $12 60, seller March; $13 10@$13 12½, seller April. Lard dull and lower at $7 50@$7 55 cash. Bulk Meats in good demand at 4¼c.@4⅜c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 6½c.@6⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose; ⅛c. higher for boxed. Green Hams scarce and firm at 7¼c.@8⅛c. for 20 to 15 lbs. average. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 95@$5 15. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 87½c. Receipts—5,500 Hogs, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,600 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; held, Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 53@$1 55; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 50c.; 3,000 do. Western on the track, at 52c. Oats quiet; sales of 750 bushels Western No. 2, in store, at 42½c.; 750 do., on the track, at 42c. Barley firm; sales of 800 bushels Iowa, on the track, at 92c.; held, Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at $1. Dressed Hogs heavy at $5 75@$6; light, $6 25. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat easier at $1 71@$1 80. Corn active at 40c.@42c. for Mixed and White. Oats active and firm at 32c.@33c. Rye easy at 80c.@83c. Provisions strong; advancing tendency; active. Pork sold at $13 75 for round lots. Bacon sold at 5⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Plain, 12c., all packed. Bulk Meats sold at 4⅛c. for Shoulders, 6⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 8⅛c.@10c., all loose; ⅛c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8⅜c.; in kegs, 9c.@9⅛c.; order lots ⅛c.@⅛c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 82; Amber Michigan, seller February, $1 70⅛; seller March, $1 72; seller April, $1 76; seller May, $1 80@$1 80⅛; No. 1 Red, $1 71⅛; No. 2 do., spot, $1 67⅛@$1 67⅜; seller April, $1 74. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 39⅛c.@39⅜c.; seller April, 42c.; Low Mixed, 39⅛c.; Yellow, 40c.; no grade, 37c. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 1; 35⅛c. for No. 2; 37c for Michigan; 31⅛c. for Rejected. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 25@$5 50. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn and 30,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 20⅛; No. 2, $1 23⅛. Oats dull and declining, at 26⅛c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 32⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged, at 68⅛c. Barley steady, at 72c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 10,302 bales; gross, 10,674 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,648 bales; to the continent, 6,771 bales; sales, to-day, 1,000 bales; last evening, 3,800 bales; stock, 183,085 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,417 bales; exports, coastwise, 374 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 40,170 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 2,417 bales; exports, to the continent, 2,003 bales; sales, 671 bales; stock, 63,961 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 3,049 bales; exports, to the continent, 960 bales; coastwise, 1,237 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 70,953 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 64c. Rosin firm at $3 15 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for hard, and $5 25 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92½ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛; New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅞.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ¼ ₱ cent.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 18—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 34,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅛d., and from the same port, January and February, at 9 9-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Wheat, 12s. 6d.@13s. 2d. for Club California White, and 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. for Red Winter. Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 58s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales, 6,000 bales were American; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable March, at 9 9-16d.; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9 9-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American.

Evening.—Clover-seed, 46s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 49s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18—Petroleum, 45⅛f. for fine pale American.

The Throwing of Ashes and Garbage into the River.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, the following report of Capt. Thorne was sent to the Commissioners of Pilots, in reply to the communication of their Secretary, Mr. Geo. W. Blunt:

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873. }

To the Board of Police:

In compliance with your resolution of this date requiring me to report to your board whether any ashes, garbage, or street-sweepings have been thrown into the North and East Rivers at any time since the 1st of August last by any employe of this department, with or without my consent, permission, or knowledge, I beg to state that I have never at any time during that period consented to or permitted any such thing to be done, nor have I any knowledge, upon full and careful inquiry, that it has been done by any employe or employes of this department at any time since the 1st of August last, except on one occasion and under the following circumstances: One day in December last, the tug-boat employed by this Department was passing up the East River with several loaded scows in tow, one of which was leaking badly and required the constant use of the steam-pumps to keep it afloat, when the machinery of the tug-boat became suddenly disabled and ceased to work, so that she had to be towed to the dock, and the leaking scow was thereby deprived of the use of the pumps and began to fill rapidly, and would inevitably have been sunk, with everything on board, had it not been promptly relieved of its burden, consisting of about 150 loads, and the laborers and working-tools upon it.

Respectfully, THOS. W. THORNE,
Superintendent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 19: Nos. 39, 40, 267, 268, 64, 638, 667, 668, 609.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Fancher, ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—217, Van Boskirk vs. Van Boskirk, et al.; 221, Meyer vs. Huneke; 222, Stilt et al. vs. Dana; 223, Bohm, vs. Goldstein; 224, Eagleson et al. vs. Rink et al.; 225, Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al., Executors; 226, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 227, Eagleson et al. vs. Woehr; 146, Phillips vs. Higgins; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 176, Foster vs. Newbrough; 186, Whalen vs. Lynch; 188, Price vs. Price; 198, Schepler vs. Prengs; 228, Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford et al.; 229, Levy vs. May et al.; 233, Thurber et al. vs. Arcularius; 234, Bogert vs. Gulick; 235, Howland et al. vs. Lilienthal; 237, Claflin et al. vs. Foster; 241, Montgomery vs. Levien; 242, Grierson vs. Mason; 243, Doll vs. Earle et al., Executors; 11, Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company et al.; 244, Davis, Receiver, vs. Callendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Issues of Law and Fact.—32, Vose vs. Gules; 52, Rowedin vs. Corwin; 36, Ward vs. Ackerman et al.; 62, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 64, Hastings et al. vs. Drew et al.; 67, Archer et al. vs. Schults et al.; 81, Davis vs. Codling et al.; 88, Hay vs. White; 90, Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.; 101, Pool et al. vs. Stevens et al.; 102, Whitemore vs. Stieltz; 146, Messmore vs. Black; 214, Spencer vs. Clark; 176, Gilbert vs. Coburn; 153, O'Connor vs. Shipman et al.; 154, Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—98, Livermore vs. Bainbridge; 23, Downing vs. Batter; 56, The People, &c., Rayniski vs. Green; 100, Johnson vs. Curtis; 102, Dickie vs. Dickie; 103, Graves vs. Graves; 114, In the matter of Virtue; 115, of Curran; 116, of Leggatt; 117, of Elder; 118, of McKinney; 119, of Amerman; 120, of Thurman; 121, of De Forest; 122, of McAdam; 123, of De Forest; 124, of Amerman; 125, of Hope; 126, of Amerman; 127, of Curran; 128, of Amerman; 129, of Seebach; 130, of Annan; 131, of Henry; 132, of Amerman; 133, of Hope; 134, of Menken et al.; 135, of Hope; 136, of Hall; 137, of Raymond; 140, McNeil Coal and Iron Company vs. Gould; 141, Same vs. Same; 142, Martine vs. Loewenstein. Call 153, In the matter of Du Bois.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2135, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 751, Kelly vs. Titus; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 1899, Burnett vs. Shaw; 237, Jordan vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1480, Heimberg vs. Isman; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 1695, Ogg vs. Luke; 479, Baum vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson; 1947, Peet vs. Day et al.; 1953, Funk vs. Funk; 1077, Biodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1939, Libby vs. Bennie; 1753, Beppler vs. Baxter; 1951, May vs. Schuyler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1940, Lyman vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrane; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt; 1454, Ryan vs. Galligan; 1602, Squires, Administrator, vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 314, Van Nostrand vs. The New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 1612, Hartman vs. Harrison; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 1580, Dold vs. Stettnan; 1595, King vs. Wise; 390, Hull vs. Baldwin et al.; 1592, Deen vs. De Witt; 1556, Raymond vs. Harrison; 1586, Merritt vs. Trademan's Fire Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1598, Hadden vs. Shafter; 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1835, Leughran vs. Murphy; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1913, Graham vs. Fine; 1850, Whittemore vs. Bierhoff et al.; 1173, McGuire vs. Grant; 1894, Bloomer vs. Tallman; 1895, Same vs. Same; 1925, Davis vs. Heller et al.; 1926, Same vs. Same; 1929, Robinson vs. White; 1930, Brown vs. Smith; 1931, Goetz vs. Melty; 1932, Bateman vs. The Colorado Gold Mining Company; 1933, Stilwell et al. vs. Jordan; 1934, Vreeland vs. The Staten Island Ferry Company; 1937, Whittemore vs. Fachheimer; 1939, Schuyler vs. Harding.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—977, Phelson vs. Van Nest; 1790, Heimen vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1777, Lee vs. Huff; 769, Springsteen vs. Clark et al.; 1690, Kiernan vs. Anchor Line Insurance Company; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link; 1741, Sheeney vs. Soians; 1792, Weitzer vs. The North German Lloyd; 1918, Phillips vs. Staten Island Ferry Company; 1919, Phillips, Administrator, vs. Staten Island Ferry Company; 1920, Same vs. Same; 1921, Same vs. Same; 1923, Kingsley vs. Finck; 1924, Bruce vs. Burrier.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1296, Remmeler vs. Gross; 1318, Keyworth vs. Stiner; 1416, Frank vs. Louis; 1324, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 1304, Goldsmith vs. Dorner; 1448, Ritchie vs. Goodwin; 2064, Cohen vs. Willmar; 1424, Taylor vs. Leimbeer; 238, Dederick vs. Lyon; 1413, The Germania Bank vs. Parkman; 1419, Same vs. Same; 1382, Davidson vs. O'Connor; 1880, Requa vs. The Metropolitan Produce Company; 2078, Hayman vs. Kelley; 820, Patterson vs. Dodd; 2083, Schwarzwaelder vs. Funk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1478, Beck vs. Chamberlain; 1479, Same vs. Same; 122, Setver vs. Johnson; 837½, Bailey vs. Pashley; 1674, Worder vs. Struck; 1704, Sonneborn vs. Bock; 997, Goetz vs. Moser; 998, Hand vs. Dowen; 1245, Smith vs. Heffernen; 1267, Holsworth vs. Lorn; 1735, Anderson vs. Anglem; 1738, Cole vs. Winters; 1742, Allen vs. Stigler; 1145, Schlaefer vs. Flack.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James O'Neill, John Henry, John Keeny, Richard Dalton, William English, Thomas Bowd, Thomas McCabe, burglary; James Cusick, Thomas Anderson, John McHugh, John Rock, James Finn, Richard Lyttle, felonious assault and battery; John Thompson, Henry Martin, Owen Smith, Henry Wassel, Joseph Cassidy, Sarah Hawkins, grand larceny; John Hines, John Russell, larceny from the person; Isaac Lyons, Barney Kiernan, Thomas Anderson, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Fitzsimmons, William Young, Thomas Curtin, Henry Wilson, Charles Hanson, John Thomas, William Thomas, Charles Dempsey, Joseph McGovern, Alfred Mosely, Bella Dupuis, burglary; Jacob Cohen, forgery; Andrew Myers, John Dunn, Charles McBride, Michael Delmage, William Hutler, Daniel Reordon, felonious assault and battery; Jas. Lynch, John Mansfield, Charles Harris, grand larceny; John Kenny, John McGee, John Kepple, Michael Hays, receiving stolen goods; Patrick Martin, Dominick Lutnan, Dominick Mulland, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Fitch vs. Strobel; judgment for plaintiff that lien attach and be enforced for $477 76, without costs.

The Late Judge Emmet—Adjournment of the Superior Court.

In the Superior Court, Part II., yesterday, Judge Van Vorst presiding, the death of Hon. Robert Emmet, formerly a Justice of that Court, was announced and an adjournment had out of respect to his memory. Wm. H. Clark in moving the adjournment, spoke in terms of respect and veneration of the deceased, who was always regarded by the profession as a man of unswerving integrity and great ability, and was respected by all classes of the community. Anthony R. Dyatt seconded the motion for adjournment, and paid a feeling tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, whom he had known for years. Judge Van Vorst, in granting the motion, referred to the career of Judge Emmet, whom he classed among the honorable men of the profession, and said it was proper that the Bar should attend the funeral as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The Court then adjourned.

The Building Inspectors' Reports.

The Inspectors of the Building Department yesterday submitted reports on the condition of four hotels, which have been recently examined, viz.: The Albemarle, Ashland, Glenham and Madison-square, all of which were well provided against fire. Detectors and alarms were recommended as an additional precaution, and in the case of the Albemarle the inspectors suggest the construction of an iron bridge, connecting the rear windows of the sixth story with the opposite wing and also that a doorway be cut at the north end of each hall, facing Broadway. Neither of these hotels has an elevator. Twenty-six buildings, chiefly stores and offices in Cedar, Barclay, Whitehall and Greenwich streets and in Bowling Green, were also examined and found unprovided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LADIES—NOW IS THE TIME TO REVIEW your wardrobes and see what soiled or faded dresses you may have to be dyed and printed in exquisite colors and patterns, such as are seen at No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 405 5th-av.
H. BONGRAND & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The undersigned, proprietors of the sole patent for Tubulated Fire-proof Plaster Castings, granted in the United States, caution the public not to give out contracts for supply or erection of above-named materials without their consent, it being their intention to prosecute all infringements or illegitimate transactions.

Mr. A. WANNER, one of the proprietors of the patent, now in this City, will take pleasure to give all information in relation to hollow plaster casting business, on application at his residence, No. 140 East 14th-st., where communications should be directed.

THE U. S. PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTING COMPANY.
MAIN OFFICE, NO. 4 CONGRESS-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CASTOR OIL—CAN BE TAKEN AGREEABLY and easily in DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, no smell. Contain no Croton-oil. Sold by your druggist.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND EDITION OF Kent's Commentaries. Address, stating price, &c., SILEX, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE, but recently reduced in circumstances, desires a position as housekeeper; occupation of more consideration than remuneration; children no objection; gentlemen only, and not triflers, will please answer this advertisement. Answer, with address, Y., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—On hand, as usual, a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, for the country or City; laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies'-maids, house-workers, young girls, &c.

ALL LADIES WOULD DO WELL by calling for servants, of all nationalities, for City and country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st. (formerly with Bedell)—Will be found a number of superior servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT woman, as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy girl, in a private family or boarding-house; has good references from her last employer. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—By a very neat, tidy young woman who understands all duties connected with her business; understands her work in every respect; has best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl to do light chamber-work and assist with children, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call two days at No. 36 West 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a middle-aged American Protestant woman; can take any position in the house; will take a nurse's place or any kind of work in the house; country or City; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; makes all kinds of desserts, brown gravies, side dishes, &c.; understands game, fish, meats, &c.; willing to assist in the washing; first-class City reference. Inquire for K., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing; City or country; would do the house-work of a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 338 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, and jellies; private family, or first-class boarding-house; City or country. City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st. Ring the bell.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; she is an excellent bread-maker; would take a place in a small private family to do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS boning, larding, soups, desserts, game, and all kinds French and English cooking. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is excellent baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Call No. 339 East 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, pastries, jellies, creams, &c.; several years' unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 641 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very respectable young woman; country or City; very good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good bread baker, &c.; lived in good family; City and country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY AN American Protestant, in a private family; has good reference, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

·EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastries, jellies; excellent reference. Apply at No. 305 East 35th-st., first class.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WHO can do boning and larding; is a good baker and cake-maker; City or country; has good references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy girl, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family; best reference. Inquire for W. L., at Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City references from last employer. Apply at No. 105 7th-av., near 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent pastry cook and baker; good City references. Apply at No. 350 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS a good cook and very reliable; can give good references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A neat and tidy young German girl in a small private family; has good references and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

HOUSE-KEEPER—IN HOTEL OR FAMILY, or other place of trust, by a middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman, with much experience; is energetic in her duties, and fully competent to take charge; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A thoroughly competent Protestant woman as housekeeper or as nurse; is experienced in sickness, and a thorough cook; lived thirteen years in her last situation. Address M. K., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, in a family where her thorough acquaintance and experience could be appreciated; no better reference can be furnished and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at present employer's, No. 178 Madison-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young Protestant girl; has no objections to a home in the country, at moderate wages; can be generally useful in a family; will give good recommendations as to honesty, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTable girl, with a reference of seven years, to do general house-work, or chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN maid; correctly speaks several languages, say five of the principal languages necessary in traveling; has been all over Europe and the East; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—A GENTEEL YOUNG French girl as lady's maid, or to mind growing-up children; is a competent dress-maker, and a most tasteful milliner; prefers to travel; best of testimonials. Call at No. 624 6th-av., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish Protestant servant; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; can flute, puff, do very fine starching, &c.; will do first-class work in a kind family at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a thorough laundress, French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress in the country; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored laundress; linens and fineries done in superior style; excellent references. Call at No. 100 West 33d-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home. Call at No. 227 West 42d-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent young colored girl, to take care of children; City or country; highest references. Call at No. 316 Madison-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; or would take care of an invalid lady; best reference. Call at No. 100 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or one or two grown children, or care an invalid; no objection to travel; not subject to sea sickness; City references. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; fully competent; best reference; would prefer children out of arms, yet can bring up a baby on the bottle. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children and sewing; can give the best City reference from gentlemen's families; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, about forty years of age, as nurse for one or two children; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., up one flight of stairs, in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND fine Washer and Ironer.—By an intelligent young German Protestant woman; is very fond of children; has no objection to be generally useful in a family; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT SEAMstress solicits engagements by day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; best City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands her duties perfectly; has eighteen months' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; city reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

MALES.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man (native of England;) experienced in above capacity; good references. Call or address Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; has acted as steward or head waiter; also as a single-hand waiter; has excellent references. Call or address No. 465 5th-av.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS OUT-door clerk or to do collecting, or in any capacity where he can be of use; is experienced in driving a delivery-wagon; City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTrious married man, who can produce first-class City reference that will bear the strictest investigation, desires a situation; no objection to the country. Apply for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—By a married man and wife; man as coachman and groom; wife as cook or laundress; both first-class servants; no incumbrance. Call or address Employment and Indemnity, No. 4 Union-square.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A respectable man, who is a good driver and groom; can also do plain gardening, care cows, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man as coachman and groom; City or country; excellent reference; understands the care of horses and carriages. Call or address No. 109 West 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; has the best City and other testimonials. Address Coachman, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman; is a good whip in any style; competent as stud groom; breaker and trainer; also veterinary work; undoubted references. Address C. E., care of Peck & Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, colored, as coachman; can produce the best City references from his last employer. Apply at stable, No. 39 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call at or address No. 109 West 37th-st., private stables.

FARM-WORK, GARDENER, &c.—BY a respectable married man, one child, with cottage; is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do plain gardening, general farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF FIRST-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrances. Address J. M. D., Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in almost every particular; any person wishing the services of the same, and are willing to pay liberally, will find everything in connection satisfactory. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, two children; has been in this country eight years; is thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening; green-houses, graperies, &c.; has been five years in his present situation. Address K., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; small family; character and qualifications satisfactory to anyone requiring the services of a first-class gardener and florist. Address Gardener, No. 95 5th-av., up stairs, florist.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN to take charge of a country-seat, farm included; is a practical working gardener; is married; has a family. Address J. D., No. 876 Broadway, seed-store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILL engage with any gentleman that requires his services up to 1st of March. Address T. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—A QUIET young man to build fires, can clean sidewalks, blacken boots, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful; has done folding in a laundry. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young man anxious for a situation; can do plain gardening, care and drive horses, milk, farm-work, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references from four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as day or night watchman; can give the best of City references from last employers. Address W. Fitzell, No. 154 Avenue C, for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, HAVING the best references of several years' standing, who shall combine with the usual qualifications the ability to attend to minor accounts, to understand thoroughly the packing of trunks, and to assist in whatsoever duties of the hour there may be occasion for, without murmuring. Only such a woman need apply by letter alone, to No. 16 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; must be thoroughly competent, and come well recommended; one who can operate on machine preferred. Apply at No. 128 Willow-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress. Call at 119 2d-av., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A BOY AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper in a down-town store. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1873. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 21st inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered within fifteen days from date of order, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

22,000 feet B. M., 1¼-inch Yellow Pine Plank, 12 to 30 feet long, and not to exceed 5 inches in width, to be dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Seven Locust Columns, 7½ inches diameter, 14 feet long.

Six Locust Columns, 6½ inches diameter, 11 feet 9 inches long, free from all defects, and turned as per plan to be furnished.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

One hundred Store-room Lanterns, to be delivered at the Navigation Office of the New-York Navy-yard, in accordance with specifications, particulars of which can be learned at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK. }
C. COOK, Acting Superintendent. }

OUR LAST SHOVELFULL OF COAL is nearly gone. Potatoes all gone. Clothing all gone. The severity of a long cold Winter is still upon us. Friends, Christian and humane, please send for relief of the poor children whatever may be convenient for you—coal, potatoes, clothing, or money.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 1½.—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AND WAX WORKS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS, from Hamlet by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

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The just claims of the Dahlgren family seem to be at last in a fair way of settlement. The Naval Committee of the House has agreed to report the Senate bill, limiting the amount of the claim to $75,000. The case is intrinsically so strong that it could scarcely fail to receive justice at some time or other, but Congress ought to recollect that delay is a great hardship, and that the sooner the fair requests of the family are complied with, the better for all parties.

Anybody who looks at the civil service rules will see that the nomination of Mr. BENEDICT to the post of Surveyor of this port was a mistake. The office is clearly open to the competition of a number of persons, and it is an injustice to single out any one man for the prize, and give it to him without inquiry. The nomination has, consequently, been withdrawn, and the Secretary of the Treasury has now authorized a committee—consisting of Collector ARTHUR, Mr. G. W. CURTIS, and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ—to ascertain the merits and qualifications of the subordinates in the Customs for the office of Surveyor. This is in strict accordance with the civil service rules—the other plan was not.

In regard to the civil suits against the Ring, the representatives of the people are in the peculiar position of having to act under two General Term decisions, which place the right to sue on two different legal entities. The decision of the General Term of the Third Judicial District, given by Judge MILLER, affirms the right of the people of the State to bring suit for the recovery of the six millions stolen by means of the Ring Board of Audit. The decision of the General Term of the First Judicial District, given by Judge INGRAHAM, affirms that the Board of Supervisors, representing the County of New-York, has also, if not exclusively, the right to sue. As both these decisions were rendered upon a demurrer entered by counsel for the defense, they cannot be reconciled by an appeal. Either here or in Albany, the case must be tried on its merits, before the question of the sovereign right of the State to represent the tax-payers of New-York, present and to come, can be brought up for the adjudication of the Court of Appeals. The leading counsel for the people are very decidedly of opinion that the County has no standing in the case, and that a judgment obtained on behalf of the Board of Supervisors would not hold. It is rather difficult to understand, therefore, why they have been unable to anticipate the calling of the case before Judge BARRETT, yesterday, by a previous opening before some of the Judges before whom the matter was first argued.

Erie has again troubled the waters of the Senate. That body has determined to investigate the charge that money was used to secure, and to prevent the repeal of, the Classification bill, and also the charge that the change in the Erie Direction was effected by corrupt means. The debate on the resolution seems to have excited Senators very unnecessarily. One of them, Senator MADDEN, was driven to the extreme of defending JAY GOULD. Another denounced a lobbyist by name, and pointed him out in the gallery. Why are Senators so easily aroused on this subject? Perhaps the investigation will show.

A question was raised at yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund which ought not to be lost sight of. It was in regard to the encroachments made by private property-owners throughout the City upon the limits of public streets and alley-ways. We think the Mayor is mistaken in assuming that prescription can ever invalidate the legal right to remove such encroachments, and we are perfectly certain that they are abundant enough to call for prompt action in quarters where no statute of limitations, even if it exists in such cases, could possibly protect them. The preservation of the legal width of our public highways has never been so jealously guarded as it ought to have been. Aldermen and other officials have dabbled in the business of permit-granting for permanent encroachments on public thoroughfares, which the law gave them no power to authorize. A full investigation of this subject would show that the City has been robbed through such informal leases to an extent almost incredible. The law officer of the Corporation ought to be instructed to take some steps in this matter which shall test the power of the City to regain property so misapplied.

The citizens of New-York are in no humor to pay $3 67 per cent. of taxation at the close of the present year. A bill was lately drafted in conformity with the recommendations of Controller GREEN, to provide for the issue of bonds to pay for the temporary increase of the State tax, and to generally adjust the estimates of 1873 to the ability of local tax-payers. That measure ranks as Assembly bill No. 148, and having been favorably reported by the Committee on Cities, is now awaiting the action of the Committee of the Whole. Its passage would reduce the rate of taxation for the year to a little over two and a half per cent. Every day of delay which intervenes renders the contemplated revision of the estimates of the year more difficult, and less likely to be productive of good to the tax-payers. The Assembly could not do a more necessary and popular thing than to promptly place this bill on its passage.

The Progress of Purification.

The report of Judge POLAND's Committee is a document whose spirit the United States Senate would do well to catch. We have no desire to refuse Senator POMEROY any benefit he can possibly gain from a full hearing of his case, but we trust that the timid and hesitating recommendations of the committee on CALDWELL's election will not be imitated in the report upon the alleged transaction between POMEROY and YORK. If that transaction turn out to be the deliberate piece of bribery which YORK and his friends represent it to have been, let the Senate committee make up its mind to say so, without any attempt at apologizing for or softening the offense. Party considerations are wretchedly out of place in dealing with cases like these. An offense such as has been proved against CALDWELL, and is charged against POMEROY, is a crime against the sovereignty of the people, and against the stability of our institutions—a species of aggravated treason that should be stamped with as indelible a stain as the representatives of the people can attach to it. The highest considerations of party fidelity coincide, in such matters, with the highest claims of public duty. No party can continue to receive or deserve the confidence of the people which does not disavow all sympathy with legislative bargain and sale on the part of its members.

The charges against Vice-President COLFAX suggest somewhat similar reflections. Mr. COLFAX's position as a Credit Mobilier shareholder is no longer the main element in his case. He is on trial before the people whom he was elected faithfully to represent, and before the party some of whose highest honors he has received, not so much for dabbling in stock which he ought never to have thought of touching, but for having quibbled and prevaricated in regard to transactions whose criminality he indirectly admitted, by taking unworthy means to disguise his connection with them. Mr. COLFAX ought, like the humblest of his fellow-citizens, to have all the fair suspense of judgment which can justly be claimed on the score of a long and hitherto unblemished public career. His statements, moreover, ought to have the superior weight due to them when laid against the confused recollection and fragmentary notes of a convicted briber like OAKES AMES. But when all such deductions have been made in Mr. COLFAX's favor, it must be conceded that every step of his justification becomes more difficult, from the discovery that no statement yet made by him has conveyed the entire truth in regard to the transactions covered by it. This perpetual necessity to meet new discoveries by fresh explanations, instead of anticipating these discoveries by a full and explicit narrative, cannot but be very damaging to the Vice-President.

It cannot be too clearly recognized that the issue of these investigations should mark a new era in the public life of the nation. It is true that members of Congress have been recently judged by standards of official morality which were not very clearly recognized at the time they were engaged in the transactions under investigation. The cynical and careless method of dealing with the character of men holding high public trust, which was one of the most stubborn obstacles we had to encounter during our long war against Tammany, has been succeeded by an entirely different phase of public sentiment. The colossal infamy of the Judiciary, the Legislature, and the local Goverment of New-York overshadowed, for years, all lesser manifestations of political profligacy throughout the nation, and made it appear something like a joke to inveigh against paltry bribes of a few thousands of dollars and trifling stakes in enterprises of incorporated jobbery. But with the downfall of the chiefs of local corruption, came a perception that if we would prevent men from stealing millions, we must stop their public career when they begin by conniving at the plunder of thousands. It was perceived that neither the public purse nor the stability of the State would be safe while men were tolerated in courts or in legislatures who had no higher ideal of duty than their personal profit. A TWEED, a FISK, or a BARNARD, was the product of a system which must be torn up by the roots, if the utter ruin of society is to be averted. And so the course of inquiry has broadened and lengthened, till it has involved men who were purity itself, compared with the plunderers whose crimes formed the starting point of the movement. This is a result which no honest man will deplore. If reform is to be thorough, it must hold one step across the line of public honor as fatal as if the offender had long forgotten that there was any such boundary. The people expect no more than that their representatives should be judged by a standard which was always recognized by high-principled men, and the committees at Washington should bear in mind that they will be satisfied with no less.

Credit Mobilier.

Those who anticipated a non-committal, or a "whitewashing" report from Judge POLAND's committee will be disappointed by the document printed in full in our columns this morning. We pointed out, a fortnight since, the fact that the public expected a full and explicit statement from the committee concerning the character of the Credit Mobilier, its relations to the Government, the legislation affecting its value, and the share taken by various members in such legislation, together with the exact nature of the transactions of all members who held the stock.

The report sets forth fully the fact that the Credit Mobilier scheme was, in fact and in intent, a fraud upon the Government. It was a device to enable those interested in the Union Pacific Railroad to transfer to their own pockets the bonds and the lands granted by the United States to build the road. We need not here recite the details of this scheme, which are fully set forth by the committee. They clearly sustain the interpretation we have given.

In this fraudulent scheme Mr. OAKES AMES undertook to enlist his fellow-members of Congress by selling them stock at half its value and guaranteeing them large profits on it. His purpose, now avowed, was to advance the interests of the authors of the scheme likely to be affected by legislative action. This purpose he concealed at the time. He even assured those to whom he applied that the owners of the stock would seek no further legislation. This was true, but it was a half truth, intended to mislead. The Credit Mobilier Company was interested not in procuring but in preventing legislation, and it was to this end that AMES used the stock. For so using it, the committee recommends that he be expelled. The recommendation is a sound one. The moral character of AMES' action is obvious. It was an attempt to corrupt, and not the less such an attempt because the motive was withheld and indirectly denied.

Without reference to the tedious list of AMES' recent contradictions, prevarications, and misstatements before the committee, it is perfectly evident that he meant to perform a corrupt act. The committee strengthens its recommendation for his expulsion by citing a statute under which AMES' offense is made punishable with ten years' imprisonment in a penitentiary, and with a very heavy fine. The definition of the offense is, therefore, complete. Its *gravamen* lies in the intent. The intent in this case is not denied by AMES himself. We can see no possible way for Congress to refuse, with a decent regard to its own character, to unseat him, and we trust that the reported unlikelihood of obtaining a two-thirds vote for such a purpose is destitute of foundation. We can promise the minority on such a question that their names will not readily be allowed to drop into oblivion.

Regarding Mr. BROOKS, the Committee's report is equally distinct. Mr. BROOKS accepted stock in the Credit Mobilier to a large amount, at a price not more than half its value, which he knew he could not have procured except as a member of Congress and a Government director. On this stock he received large dividends. The ownership of the stock he endeavored to conceal by a very flimsy pretext of transferring it to his son-in-law—a pretext which the evidence, as analyzed by the committee, completely destroys. The transaction is the counterpart of that of AMES. The recommendation of expulsion in the one case as in the other cannot be evaded.

In approaching the cases of other members of Congress concerned in the Credit Mobilier, the committee does not find its way clear to conclusions so definite as in the cases of AMES and BROOKS. Some gentlemen involved are members of the Senate, and the testimony regarding them is sent to that body. Some are no longer members of the House, and are beyond its jurisdiction. This class includes Mr. COLFAX. Of those who are now members and who purchased the Credit Mobilier stock, the committee says that, had it been proven that they knew the character of the stock they bought, their act would have been a corrupt one, and they would have been deserving of severe condemnation by the House. Of the members thus referred to, Messrs. KELLEY and GARFIED, present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony, which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

We agree with the committee that a knowledge of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railway would have made the holding of that stock by a member of Congress a dishonorable act. We do not agree with the committee in its lenient assumption that such knowledge was not possessed by the Congressmen who purchased the stock. If they did not know its character, they must have been curiously deaf and blind to what was going on about them. With those who knew anything about the Union Pacific Railroad in the Winter of 1867, the purpose and origin of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious. Certainly, Congressmen who took stock in a scheme to cheat the Government, under these circumstances, deserve some well-defined measure of condemnation, and we regret that the committee recommended none. We trust the House will remedy the omission.

The report of the committee is unanimous as to all essential points. It is strictly a non-partisan report, and for dignity, clearness, and comprehensiveness it deserves the highest praise. We may be allowed to congratulate Speaker BLAINE on the position in which this report leaves him. He bore the brunt of the original attack. He defied his libelers, and challenged investigation, and the most thorough investigation leaves his reputation more firmly established than before.

What Would Posterity Say?

An address was delivered by Judge DALY on Monday evening, before the American Geographical Society, in which allusion was made to the recent discovery of the relics of an ancient race that once inhabited the Aleutian Islands. "Their dead," remarked the speaker, "were buried in the positions of active life—a man in the act of rowing a boat, a woman dressing," &c. So it appears that even in the remote twilight of the prehistoric age, the primal Aleuts conceived the best definition of a woman to be an animal that dresses. It need not, however, be supposed that this characteristic of woman appeared to the Aleutian mind as an evidence of her frivolity. We are quite at liberty to decide that a woman in the act of dressing was regarded as a symbol of the modesty distinguishing the sex, just as a man rowing was the readiest representation of the peculiarly masculine quality of strength. The mute memorials of this extinct race thus tell us that the men were brave and strong, and the women modest and neat. Were New-York to be overwhelmed by some terribly sudden cataclysm, and her streets exhumed centuries afterward by a new people, would the testimony thus obtained speak as emphatically in our favor as the burial mounds of the Aleutian Islands speak in favor of their long-buried occupants?

We can imagine, in such an event, the wonder with which the explorers would view the curious architecture of our City, and the contempt which they would feel for the intelligence of a people that built churches with flat roofs, to be crushed in by the snow, or houses with walls so weak that a fresh gale would level them to the ground. What estimate would be formed of our civilization, when the Tombs, with its crowded skeletons of unpunished murderers, should be exhumed, and the countless corpses of Mackerelville should be found, each girt with its revolver or its bowie-knife? Doubtless, few, if any, traces of the existence of Mr. BERGH and his excellent society would be discovered; but the avenues, dotted with rude machines mounted on low wheels, and containing each its seventy or eighty skeletons, would tell a painful tale of the brutality under which the car-horses of the period had suffered. Learned antiquarians would probably write elaborate essays upon the heaps of refuse that would be found incumbering our streets, and would draw from them an argument to connect the inhabitants of New-York with the race that heaped up the "kitchen-middens" of Scandinavia. Endless discussions would be held as to the true nature of the pit of the Stock Exchange—one party claiming that it was devoted to gladiatorial sports, and pointing in proof thereof to the painful attitudes in which its heaped up skeletons were found, and the other party contending with equal force that it was a private theatre attached to an insane asylum. Everywhere the evidence of misrule, of reckless haste, and criminal selfishness would be found, while the noble and philanthropic efforts that true men are daily making among us would have left no visible trace behind them. And so it would come to pass that when some painstaking man of science should sum up and interpret the ethnological discoveries that had been made on the site of ancient New-York, the verdict would be one which would place us far lower in the scale of morality than the lecturer of Monday evening was justified in placing the vanished inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands.

Charter Criticisms.

The criticisms which have appeared in most of the papers on the new charter afford another example of the laziness and ignorance with which the ordinary run of journalists pursue their business. The charter is not so interesting as a novel, or so "exciting" as a murder, and therefore the "able editors" quietly shirk it. Probably not three newspaper editors in this City have taken the trouble even to read it. A shambling, slovenly, puerile style of criticism is thought to be good enough for all public questions, and why should a "journalist" tax his valuable brains by reading a charter for the City of New-York when he can get along quite as well without it? The *Evening Post* has devoted eight lines to the discussion of a measure which all will admit is one of considerable importance. The *Tribune* has not printed a line of the measure itself, nor has it made a single allusion to it. Its limited band of readers need not know that a charter has been produced at all. The brown-stone organ of the Democracy, the *World*, now in an absolutely dying condition—has it a circulation of 8,000 a day?—pleads pitifully that the charter is too long for it to print. The cost of printing it would exhaust its total receipts for a week. It does, however, make a few comments upon the measure, in humble imitation of the style of the Little Lexicographer, who appears to be absent—probably put to bed with a big dictionary. The *World* says that the "draft" of the new charter has "chipped the shell," and will soon be "duly hatched." These images the editor probably drew from the farm-yard in which he conceals himself during the progress of a "negotiation" for the support of his powerful "organ." What has Mayor HAVEMEYER done to secure this damaging alliance? Last November the moribund Democratic journal called him an "old fool." Is he any wiser now than he was then?

The objections raised to the charter thus far are perfectly childish. They are characteristic of the slipshod, hare-brained manner in which any measure which is at all involved or difficult in outward appearance is treated by that great instructor of public opinion, the Press. Is the charter, then, a perfect measure? We should say, decidedly not. We have given the "Liberals" and Democrats two clear days to cudgel their muddy brains over it, and they have produced nothing but a lot of silly stuff about egg-shells and incubation. We must now, therefore, take the work out of their hands, and show them what are the weak points of the charter. Since they are too lazy to read the instrument, and too stupid to comprehend it, we advise them to copy from us a series of articles in which we shall point out in what directions the charter is open to amendment. We will give them the first installment to-morrow—let the Democratic organ place a loan upon the market, in order that it may raise the means to reprint our criticisms.

In the meantime, Mr. HAVEMEYER comes forward with *his* objections. It is a great pity that Mr. HAVEMEYER should destroy the weight which his opinions ought to carry by the violence and bitterness with which he expresses those opinions. A newspaper writer is allowed to be violent now and then, for he is "no better than one of the wicked," but Mayors of great cities ought to know better. Mr. HAVEMEYER seems to be a sort of pneumatic tube through which JOHN KELLY and our whispering friend, S. J. TILDEN, dispatch all kinds of good old Democratic fustian. For instance: The Mayor says that the charter will "increase the taxes of a people whose income from real estate is already almost half confiscated by taxation, to a point where it may be wholly confiscated." Where on earth does the Mayor find any clause in the charter by which such an increase of taxation would be rendered possible? If there is such a clause, why does not the Mayor quote it? Again, he says that the new "Boss" of the City is to be the Superintendent of Police, and that the Republicans evidently design to turn their minority party into a majority party through the instrumentality of a "petty dictator," "a Fouché without a Napoleon over him"—a "petty tyrant," &c., A man ought to get over the tendency to fling about this kind of rhodomontade after he reaches the age of—say fifty. It weakens the force of any just criticism that may be offered. The charter is by no means perfect. We really do not know who drew it up, and we do not much care. We know that the Legislature will be responsible for it when it is passed, not its author. By all means let it be well discussed—and to that discussion we shall ask leave to contribute our share. We wish our esteemed friends the "able editors" would take a day's holiday, eat a very light dinner, drink nothing, and make up their minds to read the charter before they say anything more about it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The painful accident yesterday on the Hudson River Road is another instance of the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy which has been introduced into its management. The citizens of the village of Hastings, where the collision occurred, have for years been petitioning the Hudson River Railroad Company to open a telegraph office in the railroad station. The company have uniformly declined, on account of the slight expense involved. And yet, during the past Winter, seven locomotives were kept for hours in the snow-drifts near the station because there was no telegraphic communication by which aid could be secured. Yesterday, when the runaway locomotive whisked by the Yonkers station, every one thought there of the doomed train ten minutes ahead, and rushed to the telegraph station in order to notify the switchman at Hastings, who could thus have saved the passenger-train, but to their horror they discovered that there was no telegraphic communication nearer than Dobb's Ferry, a mile from the station whither the unchecked locomotive was hurrying with a speed of sixty miles an hour. The slight expense of a telegraph operator at Hastings would have saved the company $20,000 or $30,000, and several lives, more valuable than money. It was commented upon, also, in Yonkers that Mr. VANDERBILT had never given a penny to the village hospital, though the principal occupants of it thus far have been the victims of his own railroad.

When a man feels an irresistible impulse to sally forth and thrash his fellow-man, he will, if he is wise, select a weak, rather than a muscular man, upon whom to gratify his desires. The wisdom of this course has just been shown by the discreet conduct of a Washington reporter, who was rendered indignant by certain remarks made concerning him in the columns of a weekly paper of that city. He burned to thrash somebody, but the editor of the paper being a muscular person, he did not at first see his way clear to the attainment of his wish. In a fortunate moment, however, he remembered that one of the proprietors of the paper was a rather delicate man, who had just recovered from a fit of sickness. This proprietor was evidently precisely the sort of person who could be conveniently thrashed by an able-bodied reporter, and accordingly the reporter went forth and thrashed him with great success, and without sustaining the slightest injury. Other persons, about to thrash journalists, will do well to make a note of this affair, and select pulmonary writers in preference to athletic editors.

A bill was recently passed by the Indiana Legislature which must be very comforting to the advocates of woman suffrage in that State. It provides that women shall be eligible for any office filled by election of the General Assembly or by appointment of the Governor. From the report of the proceedings it would appear that some of the members of the Legislature were dealing with the matter as a sort of joke; for a motion to reconsider was carried immediately afterward. The opposition, although rather strong, failed to defeat it, and the bill was again passed. It has yet to be considered by the Senate, but with what success cannot be said, although the woman-suffrage movement in Indiana has been making great headway during the past few months. Many men heretofore unfavorable to it, are understood to have been converted, and the pressure on the Legislature is the result.

The ease with which some men can be cheated by catering to their vanity, was lately illustrated at Camden, N. J. It appears that a person of fascinating manners went to that city, not long since, and, upon the mere assertion that he represented a respectable fire insurance company of New-York, induced a number of the principal citizens to take out policies of insurance and establish an "Advisory Board," of which they were to be members. They were, for the first year, to receive, in lieu of services, twenty per cent. on all policies issued by the company in Camden County, and two and one-half per cent. on business secured through them in other parts of the State. Everything worked pleasantly until a considerable sum had been paid in premiums to the "organizer," who then absented himself for so many weeks that the "Advisory Board" became alarmed. When the chief office was applied to for information, it was found that the "organizer" had ceased to have connection with the company long before he had entered upon the Camden scheme. Now, considering that this information could have been obtained at the time the so-called "organizer" first revealed his plans for benefiting Camden, it seems rather strange that none of the men interested should have thought of seeking it.

At last there really does seem to be a genuine centenarian. A lady has died at Paris who formed a link with a thousand romantic and exciting events. She was the widow of Marshal LAW, Marquis of LAURISTON, grand-nephew of Projector LAW, of South Sea bubble celebrity, whose mother was heiress of an estate called Lauriston, in Scotland. Mme. DE LAURISTON is said to have been born in September, 1772—her husband died in 1828—and there can probably be little difficulty in establishing the fact in the case of a person of such well-known connections. A work on centenarians by Mr. THOMS, ex-editor of the well-known *Notes and Queries*, is looked forward to with much interest. Since his friend, the late Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, threw doubts upon the alleged cases of centenarianism, Mr. THOMS' energies have been untiring in exercising a rigid scrutiny into the subject, and so far as can be gleaned from the information he has from time to time afforded, Sir GEORGE had ample grounds for incredulity.

THE CHARTER.

Another Letter from Mayor Havemeyer to the Committee of Seventy.

The following letter has been addressed to the Committee of Seventy by Mr. Havemeyer. It was read to the committee at its meeting last night, but no action was taken:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1873.

To Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy:

Upon information, the correctness of which has now been established, I communicated to you my fears that the Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Assembly, would favorably report a charter for New-York, which, if it became a law, would inaugurate the worst system of government which this City has yet known. This report has since been made, and not only have my worst apprehensions with regard to its provisions been realized, but in most of its essential parts and spirit the proposed charter is a most flagrant attempt to rob the people of New-York of the fruits of the successive Reform victories so signally and brilliantly won by them.

I now ask your attention to several of the prominent features of this bill.

Section 25 says:

[The Mayor here quotes the section, as printed in THE TIMES of Monday.]

It must be obvious to the unliest understanding that the above part of the twenty-fifth section is a distinct and positive transfer of executive power to the Board of Aldermen, thinly covered by allowing the Mayor to go through the farce of making nominations for twenty days, which are to be rejected, and then, as a premium for such rejection, to make the Board of Aldermen supreme in the appointing power, by compelling the Mayor to act with them, as one of their number only.

To secure this end it will not be necessary for the Board of Aldermen even to act upon any nomination by rejection; if a sufficient number of the board remain away from the meetings to prevent a quorum during twenty days, the same end is accomplished as though the Mayor had not the power to nominate conferred upon him. It is needless to urge that the Board of Aldermen will not seize and use such a power when the only price for its possession is absence from its meetings, and its members are thus relieved from even the slight responsibility of rejecting good nominations for public offices. Remember that the officers who are thus to be appointed, without even a call of the yeas and nays, are the heads of all the executive departments of the City departments, which, by successive legislation, culminating in the 1871 amendments to the Tweed Charter of 1870, are made independent of control by the very Common Council which is to appoint their chief officers. You will further remember that these very departments are to be made by this act, if possible, still more independent of control than heretofore. You will still further note that these heads of departments are, by a system of classification, to keep continuous power, with but slight changes, from year to year, by means of the following part of the section already quoted:

"But the heads of department first appointed after the passage of this act, shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, be appointed for two, four, and six years, respectively." And that when once appointed their removal can be accomplished only in the following cumbrous manner:

[The Mayor here quotes the clause of the charter in relation to the removal of officials.]

You will thus realize that this act has for its main object, to give us an utterly irresponsible City Government, and to prevent the people from changing it by an uprising similar to that of 1871, when such a government shall have produced its inevitable fruits of corruption, neglect of duty, and misappropriation of public funds.

In my message, when I assumed my present office, I urged the necessity of a reform, giving back to the Common Council the legislative power which properly appertains to it, and stripping the departments of that independence which makes them separate and distinct governments. In the place of this reform, however, the legislative branch of government is not to have one jot or tittle added to its proper function. What is to be added to it is executive power; so that, to the inharmonious government with which we are now afflicted, and which presents the absurdity of frittering away the legislative powers among the executive departments, we are to have superadded the monstrosity of a legislative body exercising almost all the functions of the Chief Executive.

The Board of Apportionment, with all its anomalous powers, is, of course, continued. This Board of Apportionment was created for the benefit and advantage of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall. Before the time of its creation the Legislature, from year to year, enacted the City tax levies, and there is much ground for believing that legislative corruption did, in the passage of these tax levies, increase very largely our burdens. I am, therefore, of opinion that this power of raising our taxes and determining their amount should be left to the citizens of the City of New-York, who are to be affected by its exercise. But where should it be lodged? Clearly in the Board of Aldermen, under the check of a two-thirds or three-fourths vote, frequent elections, direct and immediate responsibility to the people, with the additional safeguard of an executive vote by the Mayor, of any of the provisions of the tax levy.

The proposed charter lodges this vast power in the following officers: The Mayor, Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The only officer of all these four who is directly responsible to the people is the Mayor; and so that he shall not inconveniently exercise his duties under the sense of this responsibility, it is provided that the estimates shall be made by but three of the four members of this board.

Section 117, which raises this Board of Apportionment, contains the following provision:

[The section is quoted—see Monday's TIMES.]

This provision gives to the Board of Aldermen the same semblance of legislative power that section 25 gives of executive power to the Mayor, and is a manifest sham, to delude careless readers of the charter with the idea that this vast power of raising, levying, and appropriating the taxes is surrounded with some safeguard, and accompanied by some check. The Board of Aldermen, in the ironical language of this section, is "carefully to consider and investigate" the said provisional estimate, not to act upon it, but to the end that the Board of Apportionment may overrule such objections as the Board of Aldermen may see fit to present to it in writing.

The very objectionable amendment to which I drew your attention in my last communication has also been incorporated, to wit: The one depriving the Controller of the power of disputing the amount of any salary of any officer of a co-ordinate department, or to question the performance of the service claimed to have been performed. The criticism I then made receives additional force from the manifestly corrupt and partisan design of the whole instrument which is now before me.

The spirit of mistrust and of narrow partisan suspicion in which this charter was conceived is indicated by various provisions, which, in themselves of not much importance, are so many keys to unlock its meaning. By section 39 the Mayor is cut out from the Department of Police as one of its members ex-officio. Section 49 reduces the number of patrolmen under the direction of the Mayor from twenty (as at present) to six; and section 21 reduces the number of days during which the Mayor's disability, illness, or absence may continue without the President of the Board of Aldermen becoming the de facto Mayor, from ten to five days.

Now it may well be asked, with what intent is a charter proposed to be enacted which is such a destroyer of responsibility that it, from aught that a cursory examination would develop, would seem to be destructive of every political responsibility? Where is the political head, who, from all this chaos into which we are to be thrown, is to secure political advantages to the party which chooses to become accountable for this iniquitous measure? It is true that the Department of Public Works, the most irresponsible, extravagant, and expensive of all our Departments, cunningly contrived for Mr. Tweed, is to be under the charge of one man, with all its powers unimpaired; but the term of office is reduced to two years, and the Commissioner of Public Works ceases to be a member of the Board of Apportionment.

We must, therefore, look for the political head in the officer whose duties, under the proposed charter, are increased, with the accompaniment of a proportionate lessening of responsibility, and we find him in the Superintendent of Police. The following entirely new provisions need scarcely a word of comment:

[The Mayor here quotes sections [illegible], and 70, as printed in THE TIMES, of Monday.]

While the board would seem to have the power to make rules and regulations for the Police force, section 50 limits that power to a "strict conformity to the provisions of this article." Therefore, the Superintendent has absolute and sole control of the polls on the day of election. He controls, without power of interference, the detailing, transferring, and designation of policemen; he has absolute charge of the whole detective force; he has the power of domiciliary visit; he is, in short, a Fouché without a Napoleon above him, a petty tyrant whose arbitrary power will make him in a short time, with a little management, the controller of the disjointed departments by this act organized and the heads thereof. In short, in all probability this City is, by a series of petty annoyances, to have its political convictions changed, and a minority party is, by such means, to be made a majority party through the instrumentality of the petty dictator thus to be raised. It requires but little political perspicacity to see who is intended to do this work.

The imminent and almost disastrous character of the evil with which we are threatened induces me to sound this note of warning. Many of my strictures might imply want of confidence in the present Board of Aldermen, and my detractors will also see in them a personal desire to wield greater power than the proposed charter is to grant me. Had the Legislature seen fit to clothe the legislative body of our City with legislative powers to make the various departments of our City's government subject to its control as to the expenditure of money and the exercise of legislative discretion, such a reform would have had my unqualified support; but what is intended to be done is to give to it executive powers without an executive's responsibility, and such a grant of powers will corrupt any body of average men not specially selected with the view of having such power thrust upon them. It is almost needless for me to say that I am not ambitious for patronage. The few appointments in my gift have since, and even before my accession to the Mayoralty, (an office I neither desired to have nor to hold) given me more annoyance than pleasure. A large addition to this power will produce, in all human probability, a largely increased result of the same character. But I have no right to consider the fitness or unfitness of the present Board of Aldermen, or my own desires or wishes in the premises. A new organic law, as the result of the reform movement of the past two years, is proposed, and the true question is: Is it an honest law? Does it furnish the reform for which our people have struggled and won victories, or, is it an attempt of dishonest, conniving politicians to cheat the people of the fruit of their labors? I charge no political party with the proposed measure, as no political party, as a whole, can be so insensate as to believe that it can afford to become responsible for an act which, in its practical effects, will increase the taxes of a people whose income from real estate is already almost half confiscated by taxation to a point where it may be wholly confiscated. In the face of the awakened public sentiment upon political questions, the political party which is willing to father the bill which the Assembly Committee on Cities, with the honorable exceptions of Messrs. Blumenthal and Opdyke, offer for the future government of our City, will merit and receive the contempt of honest men throughout the land.

The name of a great party has been used in the framing of this proposed law by men whom the accidents of local politics have made leaders for the moment only.

I have referred simply to the prominent objections to the proposed charter. Want of time has prevented me from dwelling upon its manifold minor defects. When by the full discussion which it is in your power to give to all the defects and iniquities of this proposed charter, the people of this City and the State are made aware of the wrongs attempted to be perpetrated, I doubt not that the very party in whose name the schemers who have done this work have acted, will, in conjunction with the well-meaning citizens of all political opinions, make the passage impossible, and properly punish those who have indorsed and brought it to its present stage of advancement as a legislative measure.

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

LOUISIANA.

Five New Senators Admitted to the Legal Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—To-day there were five new Senators sworn in and accordingly took their seats in the legal Senate. These gentlemen were recently elected in the place of the Warmoth Senators, Todd, Hunsaker, Heland, Worrell, and Jonks. Judge J. L. Baden, from the Eighth Senatorial District, was elected yesterday by 4,000 majority. Everybody admits that the new Senators are a vast improvement over the old Warmoth Senators, several of whom never resided in the districts which they pretended to represent. All of the new Senators are permanent residents of their districts, besides being large property-holders, owners, and tax-payers.

The Identity of a Large Sailing-Ship Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Treasury Department has issued the following circular to collectors of customs and others:

"The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endeavor to establish the identity of a certain large sailing-ship which, while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on the 10th of November, 1872, at about 1 A. M., came in collision with and sank the British steamer Herald, and then proceeded without rendering assistance to persons on board the sinking vessel, all of whom perished, except the firemen, though many might have been rescued by the ship from the bottom of a life-boat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom. You are requested to give this department any information which you may be able to obtain concerning the name and nationality of the sailing-ship referred to.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury."

The Boston Creditors of Bowles Brothers.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The first meeting of the creditors of Nathan Appleton took place to-day in the United States Bankrupt Court, before S. Lathrop Thorndike, Register, and resulted in the choice of Franklin H. Story as assignee. At the meeting, Mr. Henry J. Stevens appeared on behalf of the creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co., and stated to the Court that he had obtained the adjudication of Bowles Brothers as bankrupts; that he claimed that Nathan Appleton was a general partner of Bowles Brothers & Co., and his estate ought to be appropriated to the benefit of the general creditors of the firm. With that object in view, Mr. Stevens moved the Court to adjourn the first meeting to March 18, at the United States Court-room, and at that time he would be ready to present claims against Appleton as a general partner of Bowles Brothers & Co. The Court granted the motion, and the meeting was adjourned to March 18.

Syracuse Charter Election—Republican Success.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The charter election here to-day resulted in the election of Mr. Wm. J. Wallace, a Republican, for Mayor, by about 800 majority. The Common Council is a tie, four Democrats and four Republicans. The whole city ticket is Republican.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Statement of His Counsel Regarding the Remittances of the Late Mr. Nesbitt—The Correspondence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following statement regarding Mr. Colfax is made to-day, upon the authority of his counsel, Judge Hale: When Mr. Colfax went before the Investigating Committee, on the 11th inst., it was for the purpose of showing the source from which the $1,200 deposited by him June 22 was derived. An attempt having been made to connect that with the alleged payment of him by Oakes Ames, his testimony in that connection related solely to the receipt of $1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt, of New-York, between the 18th and 22d of June, 1868, and to the sum of $200 paid him by Mr. Mathews, his step-father. During the same time Mr. Colfax, in fact, received from Mr. Nesbitt, during the year 1868, $4,000, contributed in part for personal and in part for political purposes in four remittances of $1,000 each, sent respectively in April, June, July, and October. In giving his testimony, Mr. Colfax, acting under the advice of his counsel, who had full knowledge of all the facts, and to whom belongs the entire responsibility of the conduct of the case in this regard, confined himself to a statement in regard to the remittance of June, that being the only one having any possible connection with the subject of inquiry before the committee which could be brought before them without being deemed wholly impertinent to the issue. After the committee had closed its public sessions, Mr. Colfax learned that inquiries were being made privately by the committee concerning his bank account during the months of May and July, concerning which no question had been until then raised. He thereupon immediately notified the committee by letter of the above remittances of April and July, stating the reason why he had not referred to them in his evidence as above given, and saying to the committee that he would be glad to appear before them and submit, in the first instance, to their private inspection, the letters covering the remittances of April and July, and that if, on such inspection, the committee deemed them pertinent to the inquiry with which they were charged, he would then testify publicly concerning them and submit the letters for publication. This proposition was again submitted by Mr. Colfax's counsel to the committee in person, but the committee have as yet accorded no further hearing to Mr. Colfax, public or private. Meantime, grossly perverted statements charging Mr. Colfax with having informed the committee that when he testified concerning the remittance of June he had forgotten the check received in July, and also that he had deliberately suppressed a part of the truth material to the issue, have been been circulated and telegraphed to the Press. In fact, the remittances of April and July, and the correspondence covering them, confirm instead of weaken the testimony of Mr. Colfax and the witnesses by whom he is sustained. The following are the letters received by Mr. Colfax from Mr. Nesbit in April and July, those of April 17 and July 11 each inclosing a check for $1,000.

[Before the nomination—Inclosure—a Check for $1,000—Schuyler Colfax.]

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I beg your acceptance of the inclosed to assist in defraying your personal expenses during the present political campaign. I beg to say that I am ever ready to forward the interest of a deserving member of the craft, and I am pleased with you, though personally unacquainted, and knowing that to occupy a desirable position in politics is expensive. I have taken the liberty of defraying my trifle, with the assurance that if the matter is known beyond ourselves, it will be through you, and against my wish.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. NESBITT.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

P. S. (in pencil.)—I inclose a check for safety. If you had rather receive it in another way, please name your wish.

To this Mr. Colfax states that he replied that the gift for his personal use coming from a stranger he could not accept or use if it involved any favor of any kind in return, personal or official. Mr. Nesbit answered as follows:

[Before the nomination—Schuyler Colfax.]

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th was duly received. I beg to assure you that in presenting the affair referred to, I had no idea of placing myself in a position where I could ask or expect a favor. When I ask in my note of the 17th that the matter may be confined to ourselves I mean it. If it should be known that we correspond I should probably be annoyed beyond anything I desire. I have my party predilections and personal preferences for men, and I am ever ready to contribute to the success of either or both, and in doing so I usually adopt the course I have in this instance, with the only condition that it may be known only by the parties interested. I think it better to contribute in this way than through a committee, where much is lost by friction. Very respectfully yours,
GEO. F. NESBITT.

To HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Washington, D. C.

This check passed through the bank here May 2, 1868. Mr. Colfax states that the next letter he received from Mr. Nesbitt, about or soon after the middle of the next month after his nomination for Vice-President, congratulating him on that nomination, inclosing a $1,000 bill for political purposes, which letter was read and the bill exhibited at the breakfast table, as heretofore testified. Mr. Nesbitt stated in this letter that this remittance must be confidential, and would be unknown to any one, even his family, unless Mr. Colfax stated it. This, with all Mr. Colfax's political letters for June, 1868, cannot be found, nor can any record of it be found in Mr. Nesbitt's papers. Mr. Colfax deposited it, with $200 more, June 22, 1868, and, carrying out Mr. Nesbitt's wishes and the conversation at his table, sent a draft for the exact amount on that day to the Republican Committee at Indianapolis, which draft has been exhibited here by the cashier of the bank, written after the New-York papers had announced that the Mississippi election, the first of the canvass, had been carried by the Republicans, and when Congress was expected to adjourn in a few days.

[Inclosure. A check for $1,000. Schuyler Colfax.]

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to congratulate you upon the result of the first battle of the political campaign, and to predict a satisfactory result at its close. As you are about to leave your present occupation for the more active and expensive one of a canvass for the approaching election, I beg to offer the inclosed to assist in paying the cost. You need have no fear that I shall trouble you for office, as I am better calculated for balance than political position. Nor do I desire that it shall be known that we corresponded. If it should be, I would probably be importuned for letters of introduction to an extent that would be anything but pleasant to you or myself. I, like yourself, am a New-Yorker born, and am ever ready to contribute to the honor of New-York and her sons. I, like yourself, was at an early age sent forth to earn a living and establish a character. In the first I have succeeded to my utmost deserving; for the latter I refer to those who know me best. Your career has been different from mine. You aimed to be a statesman, a position more full of honor than profit. Thus far your friends must be satisfied with your position and reputation. In a pecuniary point of view I doubt if it can be very satisfactory. Observation has taught me to know that it is almost impossible for a poor boy to become prominent as a statesman unless he has friends who will assist him in his financial necessities. If not assisted, he must remain in the back ground, and the places of statesmen be filled in many instances by persons having more money than ability. Where would have been our Webster, Clay, and many others if it had not been for friends who came forward to help them during financial embarrassment? I hope and believe you have many friends who will assist you to attain to the high position your character and ability so fully entitle you, and you will not accuse me of flattery I hope, when I say there is no position under our Government, for which I think you unqualified. The present campaign will be an expensive one. If you find you are in want of funds, you are at liberty to call upon me, with the assurance that if I have the money to spare you shall have it. If I have not I will so inform you, and in either case the matter will there terminate. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. NESBITT.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Washington.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th was duly received. I fear it is too late for you to think of engaging in business unless you are defeated in the coming election, which is not possible. The opposition will resort to all, or any means to elect their ticket, and they have an untold amount of money to back them. But with all these we will be at them. Not by remaining idle, however, for we have much and hard work to do, and the party will require money. But the furnishing of this must be left to the political organizations. Persons who are in office will pay in the hope that they will be retained, and others who are out will pay in the hope that they may get in. Between the two I think the party will be supplied. Not so with you. Your friends must supply you, and the money must come without any promises on your part, expressed or implied. I have but little experience in political matters and may not be a safe adviser, but I might be allowed to suggest that your reputation is sufficient for present purposes, and would not probably be improved by letter writing or speaking in public. I think if you were put away somewhere it would be almost as well. If you should be coming North, and wish to spend a few days quietly and out of the way, I would like you to get in one of the cars of the New-Haven Railroad and take a trip to the quiet little town of Stamford; there land, and ask the first hackman you see to take you to my Summer home. I am about one and one-half miles from the depot, in a very quiet neighborhood, and live very plainly. My family make no fuss when friends call. They are therefore allowed to and do feel at home. I am at home at all times, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, when I am in New-York, and would have my carriage at the depot to meet you, if I knew when to expect you. You shall not be annoyed by company, unless there should be some friend of yours in the town whom you would like to see. The Sabbath is a delightful day with us. I regret that we are not personally acquainted, I never having seen you except from the gallery of the House, and you have never seen me at all. I feel that I am taking liberties with you, but I do assure you I am anxious only for your success. In the first place because you are a son of New-York, but more particularly because you have shown conspicuously that, though born of humble parents, you have been tendered almost the highest honor in the power of your fellow-citizens to test on, without resorting to the low devices of the politician, but rather exhibiting all those Christian virtues so well becoming a true gentleman of honor. About the 1st of November next I shall have another one thousand dollars for your use, and will require your address at that time. You do not probably fully understand me, but in order that you may I will explain.

I have made it a rule to inform my children as soon as they were old enough to understand it, that it was my intention, if I had the means at the time of my death, to leave them sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life. As for the luxuries, they must work for them as I had done if they required them. This rule I am preparing to carry out. It enables me to do some good while living, and probably will save some of my children from the disadvantages too often attending the acquisition of money not earned. My children are being educated to earn their living at such occupation as seems best adapted to the disposition of each. I have written more than I meant to, and more probably than will be interesting to you. I will close as I began. It is too late for you to think of being anything but a statesman. If that does not pay, your friends must make up the difference. While I can, I will contribute. When I can do it no longer some other friend will appear to take my place. Please believe me, when I say I desire most particularly that our correspondence should be private, and when a discontinuance would appear desirable by you, you are only to notify me and your wish shall be respected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. NESBITT.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Washington, D. C.

[NOTE.—This letter cannot be found. Schuyler Colfax.]

Mr. Colfax stated that he met Mr. Nesbitt after this at his office, his house, and his (Colfax's) residence in Washington, and speaking to him about his lavish generosity, Mr. Nesbitt replied that he had instructed his family never to ask any favor; that he had done what he had because he preferred to administer largely to his own estate, and he would be amply repaid if Colfax would secure tickets for himself and his family to witness his inauguration.

Mr. Nesbitt died suddenly soon after that inauguration.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Appointment of Standing Committees—Resolutions on the Charter and Education Bill.

The Republican General Committee met last evening, Mr. Hugh Gardner presiding. The Secretary had the list of Standing Committees appointed by the Chair. On motion of Mr. White, of the Eleventh District, a committee of one from each Assembly District was appointed to represent the General Committee at the inauguration of President Grant, in Washington, on the 4th of March next. The committee appointed is as follows:

First District, M. W. Burns; Third, Thos. F. Gerry; Fourth, E. S. Nevins; Fifth, Alex. H. Keech; Sixth, Henry Theobold; Seventh, Henry C. Overin; Eighth, Matthew Davis; Ninth, William H. Gedney; Tenth, George S. McWatters; Eleventh, John H. White; Twelfth, C. H. Southworth; Thirteenth, Charles S. Spencer; Fourteenth, Jos. C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, Wm. S. Murray; Sixteenth, Wm. Laimbier; Seventeenth, Benj. F. Finlay; Eighteenth, Horace M. Ruggles; Twentieth, Wm. A. Darling; Twenty-sixth, Samuel Tucker.

Mr. Bliss, of the Eleventh District, moved the appointment of a committee on legislation, to consist of seven members.

Mr. White moved as a substitute that the present committee be continued. The motion was carried.

Mr. Chas. Spencer, of the Thirteenth District, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee of the Republicans of New-York heartily approve of the charter reported to the Assembly by the Committee on Cities, and earnestly hope that it will receive the support of all the Republican members of the Legislature.

The resolution was carried by a unanimous vote. It was then resolved that the Printing Committee publish the by-laws, with the names and residence of members of the General Committee.

Mr. McWatters, Tenth District, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Educational bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Patterson, and hope that the Republican members will give it their votes.

The resolution was adopted.

Annexed is a list of the Committees appointed by the Chair.

Executive Committee—First District, John Robinson; Second, Henry G. Leask; Third, Thomas F. Geary; Fourth, Chas. N. Brackett; Fifth, Abraham Lent; Sixth, Robert Moore; Seventh, Jacob H. Gamble; Eighth, John N. Lanthier; Ninth, George B. Deane; Tenth, Wm. H. Lockwood; Eleventh, George Bliss, Jr.; Twelfth, C. H. Southworth; Thirteenth, Chas. S. Spencer; Fourteenth, Joseph C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, Robert S. Newton; Sixteenth, Wm. M. Heaserty; Seventeenth, Benj. K. Phelps; Eighteenth, Horace M. Ruggles; Nineteenth, Vacant; Twentieth, John R. Russell; Twenty-first, Simon Seward.

Finance Committee—Marshal B. Blake, George Opdyke, Charles V. Lewis, S. B. H. Vance, William H. Falconer, Edmund Stephenson, Frank E. Howe.

Printing Committee—Pierre C. Van Wyck, John A. Meek, Samuel G. Acton.

Committee on Resolutions—William A. Darling, Charles A. Flammer, Anthony Allaire, George W. Clarke, Henry E. Howland.

Committee on Naturalization—James W. Farr, D. H. Crowley, Morris Friedsam, N. Newitter, William H. Albertson, Charles J. Farley, Henry C. Robinson.

Rumors of Trouble in Erie—Will the Legislature Interfere?

The various measures introduced into the Legislature by Messrs. Johnson, Babcock, and Lord, during the last few days, demanding an investigation into the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company, have caused considerable excitement in railroad circles. It is the general opinion that there must be some solid foundation for the various rumors as to maladministration which are freely circulated in every quarter. These rumors connect the names of various parties prominent in the Erie administration with complicity in more than questionable transactions, and point conclusively to startling developments if an investigation into the affairs of the company is ordered by the Legislature. The rumors which find most credence are that the resolution introduced by Senator Johnson was asked for by parties connected with the old management. That the resolution introduced by Senator Babcock was in some way prompted by Gould & Barlow, who, having unloaded the greater portion of their Erie stock when the dividend was declared, are now trying to depress the price of the stock. This view of the situation is confirmed by the remark of Gould, previous to the resolution being introduced, "that he understood a resolution would be introduced into the Legislature providing against the declaring of a dividend upon the stock of the Erie Company, on the grounds that it had not been earned, and that the dividend is 'cooked.'" Mr. Gould was certainly informed that such a resolution would be introduced previous to the moving of the investigation by Senator Babcock. It seems to be the general opinion that Senator Lord's amendment, had it been carried, would bring about such an investigation into Erie affairs as would have disclosed many important secrets of the road, which should be known to the public, or at least to the stockholders. A general impression prevails that Gould is trying to regain control of Erie, and that unless legislation interferes he will achieve his object.

Fire in South-Street.

About 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered, by the officer on post, in the four-story brick building, No. 43 South-street, occupied on first floor and basement by Ward & Turner, ship chandlers, and the office of the Erie Basin Sectional Dock; second, third and fourth floors by Brett, Son & Co., shipping and commission merchants. The fire broke out in the office on the first floor, and then spread to the second floor. The damage to building is about $500, and to stock $10,000.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Discussion on the Action of the Judiciary Committee—Their Report Adopted.

A numerously-attended meeting of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening, Mr. William M. Evarts presiding.

The adjourned motion to reconsider the resolution adopted at a previous meeting accepting the report of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the allegations made against certain members of the association, came on for discussion. Mr. Darling, by whom the motion was presented, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The late Judiciary Committee of this association, to whom it was referred to report what further steps, if any, should be taken in reference to any members of the profession implicated by the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of the Assembly during the past winter, have duly reported to this association; and, whereas, the said report has been duly considered, therefore,

Resolved, That this association utterly dissent from and disagree to the following conclusions of said report: First—To the conclusion thereof "that proceedings before the Supreme Court to inquire into the conduct of members of the Bar, with a view to their removal if found guilty, would be likely to be overwhelmed with their own magnitude, and that it is not expedient for this association to take any measure in that direction." Second—To the conclusion that it is obviously improper to state what the conclusions upon matters of fact are, at which they have arrived" during said investigation.

Resolved, That the work of investigation, and the discovery and punishment of members of the Bar, if any, who were implicated with the judges as to whom the investigation of 1871-2 took place, is as necessary in all respects as the original inquiry as to the judges themselves, and should be carried out to the fullest extent, both as to members of the association and others; that, as to members of this association, it ought to be made in the manner provided by its laws; and, as to all persons, whether members or not, whom there are reasonable grounds to believe were implicated in guilt with judges whose conduct was investigated, it is the opinion of this association that they should be presented at the bar of the Supreme Court for trial, and if found guilty, for such discipline as it may think proper.

Resolved, That the remainder of said report not disagreed to be committed to a special committee, to be composed of the members of the late Judiciary Committee, with directions to report to this association any and all facts of which they have knowledge, from any source, implicating any members of the Bar in corrupt and improper conduct in the matters which formed the subjects of the labors of the Investigating Committee of the Assembly in 1871 and 1872, and that said committee be requested to report in two weeks from this evening, at a special meeting of this association, to be called especially to receive and consider the said report.

In support of the resolutions Mr. Darling delivered a spirited address, warmly criticising the report of the Judiciary Committee, and denouncing as craven indolence and cowardice any policy of inaction because of the difficulties that might lie in the path to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose. He censured the recommendation to discontinue any further proceeding in the matter, on account of the expense and loss of time it would entail, maintaining that the money in the treasury of the association could not be applied to any better purpose, and that its honor and position were infinitely beyond such considerations. The committee admitted that certain facts had been laid before them, and their standing was exactly that of Dogberry, who said: "You shall comprehend all vagrom men. [Laughter.] You shall bid every man stand in the prince's name; but, if he will not stand, why then take no note of him, [laughter,] and presently call the rest of the watch together and thank God you are rid of a knave." [Great laughter.] If that report was not Dogberry over again, he did not know the power of language, only it was a little better expressed. He claimed that to adopt the report of the committee would be to bring disgrace on the association, and he strongly urged the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Fithian said he was not personally interested in the charges against members of the association, [laughter,] but he thought before the passage of these resolutions the subject should be more gravely considered.

Mr. Coudert, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke at great length in explanation of the motives that prompted himself and his associates to present the report under discussion. While feeling as strongly as any in regard to the moral questions involved, he became convinced, after long study, that the prosecution of the charges against certain members was inexpedient, because impracticable. He explained the difficulties that would beset an effort to bring the party before the Supreme Court. The whole question of course would be referred to a referee, and testimony would be taken for six months on a single item in the indictment. Side issues would then constantly crop up, the case would linger on for years, and finally defeat was inevitable. He believed that it was better to retire from the contest now, for an issue of this character decided against them would be the worst blow to the interests of the association.

Gen. Barlow said, as one of the members of the Judiciary Committee, he did not sign that report, and while it was admitted that certain facts were laid before them, he was in favor of having them submitted to the association to take whatever action they desired upon them. Mr. Nicoll also favored the idea of having the facts brought before the committee laid before the association.

Mr. Crosby, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, declared he had signed the report, and had heard nothing to induce him to change his opinion.

After a lengthened speech from the Chairman, mainly in support of the principles of the association, and his desire to perpetuate it, a motion to lay the matter on the table was offered and lost.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Darling were then offered separately, and, amid a great deal of opposition, were lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—1 A. M.—The low barometer which was Monday night in Nebraska is now north of Michigan. The pressure has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, and is rising from the Ohio Valley north-westward. The temperature has fallen very generally from Missouri to Manitoba, where it is below zero, and has risen over the Ohio Valley and lower lakes. Diminishing winds with clear weather have prevailed in the South Atlantic States; south and east winds, with increasing cloudiness, in the Middle and Eastern States; fresh to high south-westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, and brisk north-west winds, with clear weather, in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

On Wednesday for the Western Gulf States, cold north winds and clear weather, and for the Eastern Gulf, cloudy weather, clearing away by Wednesday night; for the South Atlantic States, light winds and pleasant weather; from Virginia to New-Jersey southwest and northwest winds and pleasant weather, possibly with cloudy weather in the former State. For New-York and New-England southeast winds, veering to south-west, and increasing to brisk for a short time. For the lower lakes fresh and brisk southwest winds veering to north-west, with falling temperature; cold north-west winds and clear weather from the Ohio valley north and west.

Cautionary signals are ordered at New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row:

3 A. M. 24° | 3 P. M. 46°
6 A. M. 34° | 6 P. M. 44°
9 A. M. 35° | 9 P. M. 42°
12 M. 42° | 12 P. M. 40°
Average temperature yesterday, 39¾°.

Another Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

At 1:20 this morning a dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters from the Thirtieth Precinct Station, detailing another serious accident on the Hudson River Railroad. From the dispatch it appears that at 11 o'clock last night, while the milk-train on the above road en route for this City, and the Yonkers special, going North, were passing each other at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, a wheel of one of the cars composing the milk-train, broke, and the train was thrown from the track. The train struck the last car attached to the Yonkers special and demolished it, and also smashed the disabled car of the milk-train. But one person is reported to have been injured, and he was a passenger on the Yonkers train. His name was not ascertained. He is reported to have been seriously injured.

Sale of Paintings.

The sale of the Williams and Everett collection of paintings was resumed last evening at the Somerville Gallery. The prices realized were much in advance of the previous day's sale, and average pictures were disposed of at a figure not anticipated by the sale of Monday. Tissot's "Marguerette in the Church" sold for $750; "Entering the Stable," by Verschuur, of Brussels, $600. A portrait of Christine de Pisan, by De Vriut, $1,000; "Landscape and Cattle," Mali, $1,075; "The Reverie," by Toulmouche, $1,675; "Yes or No," by Meyer Von Bremen, $2,400. Five pictures by native artists realized $485.

The Modoc Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from Gen. Gillem. Meacham told the courier he believed Capt. Jack was an honorable man, and if asked to go to his camp, would go. The Modocs have bitter feeling toward Meacham and Applegates, and it is believed they will have nothing to do with them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Coal-Mine Explosion in England—Thirty or Forty Miners Killed—Immigration to Brazil Suspended.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An explosion occurred to-day in a coal-mine at Talk-o'the-Hill, in Staffordshire, while the men were at work. Between thirty and forty miners are reported killed. The fire, which broke out after the explosion, was with difficulty extinguished to-night. No bodies have yet been recovered.

The Brazilian agents here have taken steps to suspend emigration to Brazil until the investigation into the alleged sufferings of emigrants is concluded.

Don Carlos' Presence in France Complained of—Amnesty Offered Conditional on Surrender.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Spanish journals express surprise that Don Carlos is suffered by the French authorities to remain so near the Spanish frontier.

The debate on the Porto Rico reforms continues to-day in the Assembly.

Señor Orense has declined the ambassadorship at Paris.

The *Official Gazette* will, on Thursday next, contain a proclamation offering amnesty to the Carlists now in insurrection in the northern provinces, if they will within two weeks lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government. If the insurgents refuse to accept the offer, they will be energetically pursued, and decisive measures will be adopted by the Government for the suppression of the insurrection.

The question of sending representatives to the South American Republics is under consideration by the Government.

Strength of the Expeditionary Force to Khiva.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette* states that the expeditionary force to Khiva will not exceed 7,000 men.

France and German Negotiations.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The negotiations between France and Germany are proceeding satisfactorily.

LONDON, Feb. 19—6 A. M.—The condition of Count Bornstorff, the German Ambassador, is unchanged.

Rumored Foreign Opposition to the Spanish Republic.

LONDON, Feb. 19—6 A. M.—It is rumored that some of the great Powers have intimated to the Spanish Government that they will oppose the formation of a Federal republic.

Austria will recognize the Republic of Spain as soon as officially notified of its definitive establishment.

The Spanish Minister at Vienna has resigned, but it is believed that he will be reappointed.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, the Boston essayist, is seriously ill.

What was left of the Boston Coliseum was blown down on Sunday night.

It is proposed to start a new Republican morning journal in New-Haven, Conn.

Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, is reported to be preparing a lecture on insanity and insane asylums.

A Louisville paper has felt called upon to correct an error of the types. It says: "For one of the worst of men, read one of the wisest."

The Savannah *Republican* characterizes the rejection of the vote of Georgia for electors as an act of arbitrary despotism, without the color of legality.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, says he has not the slightest idea that the office of Commissioner of Pensions will be offered him, and that he is very sure he would not resign his present trust to accept it.

Some people of Branford, Conn., have tarred and feathered one of their neighbors, his wife being gagged, and compelled to witness the outrage. Its occasion was a rumor that he and his wife had subjected an invalid lady, submitted to their charge, to ill-treatment.

A Vermont town is divided. Its clergyman ventured to engage, one unlucky evening recently, in a social game of "blind-man's buff," and now there are two parties in the place quarreling without ceasing over the question whether in so doing he committed a sin, or was merely guilty of an indiscretion. The bitterness of the feeling has compelled him to resign his charge.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* informs us that our correspondent was in error in stating Mayor Evans' majority was the largest Republican one ever polled in that city, as Benneville Keim, Republican, in 1858, received 444 majority, and in the following year was re-elected by 944 majority. Geo. Getz, Whig, in 1850, received 381 majority, and Wm. M. Baird, American, received 704 majority in 1855.

The gallows used for the execution of Gaffney, at Buffalo, had been thrice used before, and although the carpenters who inspected it pronounced it all right, it was found, when it was taken down, that it had been cracked badly through the middle. The *Express* says that had Gaffney weighed a few pounds more, or had his body fallen a foot further, the result would have been a broken beam, and the consequences almost too horrible to contemplate.

The late Lucius Barbour, of Hartford, Conn., bequeathed $5,000 to the Theological Institute, $2,500 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, $2,500 to the American Home Mission Society, $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American Tract Society, $1,000 to the Women's Christian Association of Hartford, and $1,000 in trust to the Faculty of the Theological Society, the interest to be applied to the education of young men for the ministry.

When Gen. Sickles was first appointed United States Minister to Spain, Secretary Stanton, it is said, remarked: "We must make no mistake about Spain. She is one of our oldest and ablest allies. Things are moving in the right way at Madrid. I know this, gentlemen. There is a new Spain, and you will both live to see a solid Spanish republic there if we can only restrain our politicians. About Cuba, that pear is ripening, and will fall as sure as the days of kings are ended in Spain."

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Feb. 18.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have been busy this evening in discussing their plans. There will be no opposition to the nomination of Charles R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, for Governor. For Lieutenant-Governor, Elisha Johnson and A. B. Stevens of this city, and F. B. Loomis, of New-London, are suggested, with the chances in favor of the latter. The indications are that the rest of the ticket will be Martin H. Sanger, for Secretary of State; O. A. Coffin, of Middletown, for Treasurer, and Peter B. Cornen, of Ridgefield, for Controller. John W. Shedman, of Norwich, is also suggested for Secretary of State, and Chas. M. Pond, of this city, for Treasurer. There are rival delegations from New-Haven, and every prospect of a lively contest over their admission.

Beware of Gum Candy—Alleged Poisoning of Two Boys.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Louisa Beckham, was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of poisoning two boys, Willie and Fred. Hudson, with gum candy medicated with a deadly poison. The evidence is entirely circumstantial, but is considered strong. Mrs. Beckham is believed to be insane.

Cochise's Indians Raiding in Arizona Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Intelligence received here from Arizona to the 11th of February states that a band of the Cochise Indians are raiding extensively in Sonora, killing men and stealing horses and cattle. Gov. Sanford received a communication from the Prefect of Magdalena confirming the statement. Gen. Crook also received a letter from the Governor of Sonora on the same subject, and in which he strongly censures the late terms of peace. He says they were dictated by the commission without advising Gens. Crook and Schofield. L. Valencia, a member of the Supreme Court of Mexico, one of those killed, stated within four weeks before his death, that the United States authorities were powerless to act against the savages.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"ROUGHING IT" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The new piece called "Roughing It," invented, adapted, and arranged by Mr. Augustin Daly, was produced at the Grand Opera-house last evening, and received with great favor. "Roughing It" resembles more closely the order of plays known in Paris as *revues* than any work which has been done upon the local boards within our recollection. In a fairy spectacle the incidents growing out of the simplest of plots are used to connect bright scenes and diversified performances. In a *revue,* a story as slender as that of a fairy-tale, but having for personages mortals only, binds together a number of varied situations, each introducing an army of miscellaneous characters. The thread of narrative which Mr. Daly has woven into the four acts of his freshest effort, is strong enough to support the weight of his *dramatis personæ* and of his splendid pictures. Briefly recounted, the plot of "Roughing It" is unfolded thus: *Mr. McDuffie,* an Irish gentleman of fortune, wishes his daughter to wed *Mr. Lorreylord Von Millens,* a wealthy but silly young man. *Miss Antoinette McDuffie,* the daughter in question, is too romantic for compliance with her parent's ideas as to matrimony, and, preferring *Aubrey von Dollas,* she elopes with him. As the couple have not found time to be married in accordance with the recognized forms, *Mr. McDuffie* naturally sets a private detective, *Triptolemus Black* by name, on the track of the fugitives, with orders to recover his child. *Black's* partner, meanwhile, one *Jerolomon White,* is induced by *Aubrey* to side with the persecuted lovers. When Greek meets Greek, we know, then comes the tug of war. After the flight of the young persons, which may be enjoyed, *de visu,* at the end of act the first, the spectator is occupied solely with the strategy and tactics of the two detectives. *Black* causes *Aubrey* and his *innamorata* to offer their services as valet and chamber-maid to *Mrs. John Wood,* a well-known comedienne, who is about to depart for California. The actress soon discovers the true position of her domestics, but she is quite willing to smooth the course of their love, which certainly does not run as evenly as could be wished. *Black,* the kind-hearted artist, and *Aubrey* and his bride depart for the Golden State. They are hotly pursued by *Mr. McDuffie* and his earnest confidant, *White,* who has previously dissolved partnership with *Black.* From the Grand Central Depot, in New-York, the party is transported to the borders of civilization, as depicted by Mr. Mark Twain; there, they assume Indian disguises and burlesque the noble savage; finally, they behold the savage himself in all his ferocity, and narrowly escape death. In the last act, the author, with doubtful taste, suffers the touching portion of "Alixe," in which the heroine is brought in lifeless, to be travestied, by having *Mr. McDuffie's* daughter carried upon the stage in the familiar garb and pose, and subsequently reanimated with the assurance that her father has withdrawn his objections to the intended match. Mr. Daly, it will be seen, has secured for himself abundant scope for clever dialogue, characteristic portraitures, and fine costumes and scenery, and he and the painters have profited by the advantages afforded them. In its present shape, the drama is rather parlous, but liberal excisions of speeches will still leave an abundance of amusing talk. In the literally local passages of "Roughing It," the characters and words are not strictly realistic, but are less distant from the truth of nature than usual. The events of the second act, in which the interior of a barroom on the plains and an Indian encampment are shown, are especially striking, and the people concerned bear a closer resemblance to the representative types of the border ruffian and the red-skin than the fanciful beings usually gathered before the lights generally possess. The scenery in "Roughing It" is admirable from the first set to the last. A very animated view of the Grand Central Depot and a wild site at the foot of the Rocky Mountains were applauded with especial enthusiasm yesterday, and a transformation scene, illustrative of the four seasons, by Mr. Heister, and cleverly introduced, would have proven even more effective than it did, but for the late hour at which its beauties were displayed. A detailed reference to the acting in Mr. Daly's new piece must be deferred. As we are quite sure that "Roughing It," will, with a few modifications, prove an attractive entertainment, we can await from the performers the elaboration of their rôles which the confusion of a first night always prevents. The honors of the evening were, on the occasion we write of, for Mrs. John Wood. The complete distribution is appended:

Mr. Denis Macduffie	Mr. John Brougham
Miss Antoinetta Macduffie	Mrs. John Wood
Jerolomon White	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Triptolemus Black	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Mrs. John Wood	Miss Annie Deland
Aubrey Von Dollas	Mr. J. G. Peakes
M. Lorreylord Von Millens	Mr. Edmund Pierce
The Amiable Arkansas	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Slade	Mr. J. G. Golden
Florentina	Miss Roberta Norwood
Mother Terror	Miss Annie Yeamans
Arrah Na Pogue	Miss Hyde
Slipshod	Miss Louise Volmer

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew is to read "Hamlet," at Steinway Hall, this evening. The subject is one fully worthy of the reader's powers, and the entertainment, we are confident, will be unusually impressive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Worth Mr. Vanderbilt's Attention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't really suppose that there is any use in complaining further about the Fourth-avenue Railroad, except on the principle that "the constant dropping of water will wear away a stone." But it is too bad that such a soulless corporation should be allowed to ride roughshod over a long suffering community. I presume you are aware of the delightful condition our streets were in last evening. Having occasion to come down-town from the upper part of Madison-avenue, I took passage on a Madison-avenue car at 10 o'clock P. M., and, in company with some ten or twelve ladies and gentlemen, paid my fare (eight cents) to be carried through to Ninth-street, and receiving no remonstrance from the conductor supposed it was all right, when, to my surprise and indignation, as we reached the depot at Thirty-second-street, the car was turned in for the night, and we were coolly informed that the last car had left for down-town some time ago (it was then only 10½ P. M.) On complaining to the man in charge, and demanding the return of at least the excess of fare, he roughly answered: "You've had yer ride, and if yer want ter get home yer better walk, and if yer can't swim we'll send yer life-preservers." Which piece of jocularity was received with roars of laughter by the assembled drivers and conductors. But there was no help for it, and both ladies and gentlemen were compelled to wade home through the slush. Now, I don't suppose that "we, the public," have any redress, but it seems to me that it is high time that something was done to bring this corporation to a just sense of its duty. Pray bring your powerful influence to bear on this subject, and secure us some relief.

ONE OF MANY SUFFERERS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1873.

A Dangerous Example.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in THE TIMES lately the complaint of a "rebel in society," and I have a word to say in reply: "Women do want the right, acknowledged and undisputed," she says, "to be their own escorts to places of culture and amusement." I echo her sentiment—unboubtedly they do—and I ask her, furthermore, what is to hinder their claiming it? Nothing, it would seem to me, but the fear, a sickly fear, of the so-called Mrs. Grundy. Why debar themselves from all the superior advantages for mental culture and development which a City life so abundantly affords on account of an unknown Mrs. Grundy? An intellectual woman should have sufficient mental strength to overcome such a fear. Some two years ago, while regretfully watching golden opportunities slip by, I thought over this question in my own mind, and the result was that I resolved, in future, to be my own escort, and from that time to this I have attended evening church services, evening lectures, anniversary meetings, and singing classes, also in the evening, without once asking the services of any gentleman. Frequently I have had long distances to go, and let me here record to the credit of this much-maligned City's good manners and good morals that I have never been insulted by either a word or a look while so doing. This demonstrates the fact, I think, that a woman who conducts herself in a quiet and lady-like manner has the right, if she chooses to take it, to be her own escort at all times and on all occasions.

INDEPENDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1873.

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

A new trunk line from the lakes to the Atlantic is rapidly approaching completion. Ogdensburg, by the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, will be united with tide-water at Portland (one of the best harbors on the Atlantic) by a continuous line of rail, with a saving of fifty miles over any existing route. Montreal, by this shortest trunk line to the Atlantic, will save in distance fifty-seven miles over her present outlet—the Grand Trunk. Since the enterprise was started of giving Portland a better avenue to the West, the work has moved steadily forward, and the present season seems likely to witness the opening of a railroad which has business enough waiting for it to-day to tax its transportation capacities to the utmost.

The Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad has been under the management of the Messrs. Fairbanks, of *scale-making fame,* and as a result of their faithful attention to the affairs of the road, it is being built at less than the original estimates. The first mortgage bonds of this New-England road are in demand by those seeking investments where safety and profit are both combined.

It is a curious circumstance that the Turks buy and sell milk, oil, molasses, vinegar, and the other domestic liquid supplies, as well as solids, *by weight.* The Fairbanks Company have sent great numbers of scales to Turkey, adapted to this use. This is the true mode of rating all such articles.—*Exchange.*

Use Reife & Donaldson's Inhaler

For Catarrh, Asthma, and Consumption. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Many Druggists

Have BURNETT'S COLOGNE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES published this day contains:

The LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE by cable telegraph.

EDITORIAL NOTES of current events.

The latest NEWS from WASHINGTON and ALBANY.

CORRESPONDENCE from ALL PARTS of the world.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CURRENT LITERATURE. THE MARKET GARDENERS and LADY CUMBERMEAD.

COLORADO SOIL AND CLIMATE.

A full page of AGRICULTURAL MATTER.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB PROCEEDINGS, containing an exhaustive paper on Nebraska, and other matters of interest to farmers.

For sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, in wrappers, at five cents per copy.

A.—The Russian Vapor

(Marble) Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., near Grand Central Hotel, are the most healthful, extensive, elegantly-arranged, and largely-patronized baths in the United States. Open daily, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

KUNZ—SACKMANN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Dr. Flath, PAUL KUNZ, of the City of Brooklyn, to WILHELMINA, third daughter of the late Jacob H. Sackmann, of East New York, Long Island. No cards.

MACY—WASSON.—At the residence of Mr. Adolph Rusch, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. George H. Houghton, Mr. SILVANUS J. MACY to Miss JULIET WASSON.

SMITH—KIRKPATRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, in the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Jewett, D. LOWBER SMITH, of New-York, to SOPHIA A., daughter of the late John Bayard Kirkpatrick, of New-Brunswick.

DIED.

AMES.—On Tuesday, 18th inst., GILBERT W. AMES, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 8th-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members are notified to attend an emergent communication at the Corinthian Room, Odd-fellows' Hall, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, GILBERT W. AMES. By order,
GEO. W. DILKS, W. Master.

ALTHAUSE.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Althause, No. 65 West 49th-st., SARAH ALTHAUSE, wife of the late Elwood S. Althause, of Long Island, aged 80 years 4 months 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Jerusalem, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Ridgewood on arrival of the 10 o'clock train.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, Saturday, 15th inst., GERTRUDE E., wife of Abraham T. Buckhout, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 19th, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, Tremont, West Farms. Train leaves Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

EVANS.—On Sunday, 16th inst., EMILY DE WILTON, wife of Edward C. Evans, and daughter of Thos. F. Harrison.

Services at her late residence, No. 339 East 41st-st., at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

☞ Baton Rouge and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

EVANS.—On Monday, Feb. 17, SAMUEL DE WILTON, infant son of Edward C. and the late Emily D. Evans.

☞ Baton Rouge and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, EMILY F., wife of Seabury Lawrence, and daughter of Ebenezer Hanford.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 168 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MAGOUN.—On the 17th inst., of pneumonia, NORMAN TISDALE, youngest child of George C. and Addie L. Magoun, aged 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, JOHN W. MOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 46 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry cross South Oxford-st.

MIX.—On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., WINTHROP HEROY, infant son of Rev. Eldridge Mix and Susan W. Mix, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents on High-st., on Thursday at 4 P. M.

McDOWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, ANTHONY McDOWELL, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 347 East 9th-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McDOWELL.—CONCORD LODGE NO. 50, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge-rooms, corner Morton and Bleecker sts., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 12 M. sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late brother, ANTHONY McDOWELL. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order,
EDWARD McINTOSH, Master.
W. S. HEMMING, Secretary.

MARTIN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 17, ARTHUR E., eldest son of Eli and the late Mary S. Martin, aged 16 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Justus Choller, Esq., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 442 East 57th-st., on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

NORRIE.—On Saturday, 15th February, MARY J. NORRIE, wife of Adam Norrie, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PHELPS.—At Avon, Conn., on Sunday, the 16th inst., Mrs. SOPHIA PHELPS, relict of Amos Phelps, and mother of Mrs. O. W. Woodford, of Brooklyn, in the 84th year of her age.

RAYNOR.—Suddenly, on Feb. 17, MARY ANN RAYNOR, in the 66th year of her age, relict of the late John Raynor, of Harlem.

Funeral from St. James' M. E. Church, corner 126th-st. and Madison-av., at 3½ this (Wednesday) afternoon. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Remains to be interred at Hempstead, L. I.

READ.—At Smithville, Chenango County, N. Y., on the 15th inst., NANCY P., wife of Jesse Read, Esq., aged 63 years.

RICHARDS.—On Monday evening, Feb. 17, at Paterson, N. J., BENJAMIN RICHARDS, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave New-York for Paterson, by Erie Railroad, at 12 and 1½ o'clock; returning, leave Paterson at 5¼. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

REED.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, WILLIAM B. REED, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, James Reed, No. 115 East 58th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

STAVELEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., wife of Robert H. Staveley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 16, 1873, at Jacksonville, Fla., in the 56th year of his age, AARON K. THOMPSON, of the firm of Thompson & Hunter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOBIAS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday evening, Feb. 16, MORRIS TOBIAS, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEURSEN.—WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN, M. D., on the 16th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

VEDDER.—On Monday evening, Feb. 17, 1873, NELLIE M., infant daughter of Dr. Maus R. and Sarah A. Vedder, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from their residence, No. 135 East 57th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Interment at Schenectady.

The officers, members and honorary members of the Irish Brigade Officers Association are requested to assemble at No. 312 East 28th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 11½ A. M., to attend the funeral of our late comrade and former President, Capt. WILLIAM BENSON, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade. By order of
Surgeon WM. O'MEAGHER, President.
Capt. J. DILLON MULHALL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?
CAN THE SCOURGE BE REMOVED?

Medical science has made great progress within the past few years, and many diseases which were considered fatal are now cured by proper treatment.

Consumption is one of these, and is a terrible scourge, which seems to increase with modern civilization and become hereditary in any family that once had it.

Its increase has been so fearful in this country that it may be regarded as a national calamity.

Dr. J. H. Schenck has demonstrated that Consumption can be cured; that this national scourge can be stayed by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Pulmonary Consumption is caused either by hereditary predisposition, the effects of damp and cold, or derangement of the digestive organs and consequent want of nourishment to the system. It commences with small, hard tubercles being deposited in the lungs from the blood, which undergo a softening from an inflammation of the parts, and ends in ulceration and the opening of a passage from the lungs to the bronchial tubes, and the matter passes off by expectoration.

The spots thus left vacant unite and become cavities, leaving large holes in the lungs, and unless this is stopped, and the parts healed up, it will be fatal.

With the lungs thus disordered, the stomach and liver are deranged and cannot digest the food nor prepare healthy blood to strengthen and nourish the body.

These organs must first be put in a healthy condition, and this must be done by Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They cleanse the stomach and liver thoroughly, contain no calomel or injurious ingredient, and act upon these organs without producing any pain or weakness to the body. The next thing is to create an appetite. This is effected by Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic, which strengthens and gives tone to the stomach and creates a desire for food in a stomach prepared to receive it, which can easily digest it, and prepare good blood and nutriment for the system. The debilitated person soon feels its beneficial results in a good digestion and increasing flesh and strength.

Then the diseased lung of the consumptive needs the healing and purifying effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It strengthens, at once, the weak lung and the whole frame, and promotes expectoration, thus enabling the consumptive to cast out the diseased and dead matter accumulated in the lungs, and thereby enables them to receive the benefit of the flow of new and rich blood produced by the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, mixes with the food, and then reaches every part of the body, strengthening the bronchial tubes, removing the soreness from the lungs, and heals up all the cavities and ulcers, and makes the lungs sound and strong again.

All exposure must be avoided. When the lungs are diseased, if even slightly, they are exceedingly sensitive, and repeated irritation will render a cure impossible. In order to maintain a circulation of the blood, let the patient exercise as much as possible in rooms where the temperature is carefully kept at an even degree.

A test of this method may easily be applied. Let the patient be weighed, then take accordingly to the directions—say a half dozen Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, three bottles Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; then be weighed again, the result will show an increased weight, and consequently an improvement.

This treatment accords with common sense, and it is surprising that it was not discovered sooner; but to Dr. J. H. Schenck is due the credit of having first practiced these principles upon himself with complete success, and since then to many thousands of others, and was the first physician to demonstrate that Consumption can be cured, the scourge can be removed, solely by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Prepared by J. H. Schenck & Son, north-east corner of Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia; and for sale by all druggists and dealers.

JNO. F. HENRY,
Wholesale agent, 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.
(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappen, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
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Winslow, Lanier & Co.	*New-York Daily Times.*
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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HENRY CAPT, OF GENEVA,

Now has a beautiful assortment of Watches and Traveling Clocks of his own make, at No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

A WOODEN OVERCOAT.

Sewed with iron nails, buttoned up with brass-headed screws, is the last one made, the latest in fashion. Many will have it sooner than they would on account of catarrh and colds in the head, which hurry them into consumption. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR is guaranteed to cure catarrh. It is sold everywhere, and also tested free at No. 181 Chatham-square, New-York. Established fifteen years. Pints, $1; six for $5; also, large bottles of Pain Paint, $1.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, was of an exceedingly interesting character, the real estate offered being attractive and drawing out an unusually large attendance. The result of the sales was extremely satisfactory, for nearly all the property put up was sold, and in the main, at excellent figures; in fact it was the best day, on the whole, that the market has experienced for months past. Bidding at the auctions was brisk, and a decided interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following is a review of the day's transactions:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Charles H. Winfield, Esq., referee, disposed of City real estate as follows: One lot in size 24.9 by 117, with a two-story and attic brick house upon the front thereof and a three-story brick house in rear, on the northwest corner of Prince and Marion streets; sold to John H. Cantoit for $32,500. One three-story and attic brick house with lot 25 by 108, on the north side of Waverly-place, 125 feet west of Broadway; sold to Arthur Gillender for $48,500. Premises No. 38 Beaver-street, embracing a lot 19 by about 80 feet, (rear irregular,) with a four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of the street, east of and near Broad-street; sold to Mr. Gillender for $26,750; and premises No. 195 Water-street, south side, near Fulton-street, comprising a lot 20 by about 82, with a five-story brick store on same, sold to John Ferguson for $20,500. The same firm also sold at public auction the lot of land 25 by 100, with a three-story brick shop on same, known as No. 61 Mangin-street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets, for $5,700; purchaser, Edward Burke. Also a plot of six lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, four of the lots being on the avenue, in size each 25.2 by 80, and two on the street, in rear, 25 by 100.10 each, for $3,300 per lot or $19,800 for plot; purchaser, C. U. Embury. All the above property sold well.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, located on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, the lot being in size 25 by 100.5, and the house first class, for $47,000, a remarkably good sale. The purchaser was A. S. Barnes. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, same referee, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, latter 21.10 by 98.9, No. 129 West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 309.4 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $15,400, the buyer being Henry David. Messrs. Bleecker & Co., in addition, offered at public auction, the desirable residence No. 220 East Seventeenth-street, north side east of Second-avenue, and nearly opposite Livingston-place, embracing a lot 22.2 by 92, with a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on same, which was knocked down at $18,500, but not sold, the price being below the estimated value of the property.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick store, dwelling and lot, No. 585 Second-avenue, west side, 53.5 feet south of Thirtieth-street, lot 17.6 by 65, for $12,750, including mortgage and interest amounting to $4,150. Purchaser, Henry Schumacher. The same firm also sold at an assignee's sale, under the direction of Hugh Ferrigan, Esq., assignee, four gore lots, forming a large plot, 100 feet front, with frame house on same, situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 360 feet west of Third-avenue, for $9,000. Purchased by B. P. Fairchild. Also, five lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Second-place, Morrisania, Westchester County, 100 feet west of Grove-avenue, sold for $870 each, and one lot, same size, adjoining, sold for $825, the six lots being bought by Hugh N. Camp. The house and lot located on the Boston Road, or Third avenue, Morrisania, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, advertised for sale, was not offered, having been sold at private sale prior to the auction, for $11,500. Two brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Harlem, west of Avenue A, also advertised to be disposed of at this same auction, were offered, but the bids received being deemed unsatisfactory, the property was withdrawn.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William H. Leonard, Esq., referee, disposed of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 98.9, on the south side of West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $10,000, the purchaser being J. Romaine Brown. Also, same sale, plot of eight gore lots, together in size 200 by 42.9 by — by 73.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, opposite above, for $5,050. Purchaser, Richard C. Fellows.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 409 East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 150 feet east of First-avenue, comprising a lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story and basement brick house on the front and a two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, for $9,000. Purchaser, Luke Grosby.

The closing sale of the day was made by Jere. Johnson, Jr., who, at public auction, disposed of six lots situate on the north-east corner of Fourth and South Eighth streets, Brooklyn, known as the Market property, together forming a plot in size about 100 feet square. The buildings on the property are of little value, and the lots were sold singly, without regard to these. The sale was a most successful one, the sum of $54,000 being realized for the six lots, which sold as follows: Corner lot, 21.4 by 80, purchased by Edward Smith, Brooklyn, for $14,100; adjoining lot, 20 by 80, on Fourth-street, purchased by same buyer, for $10,000; adjoining lot, purchased by Chas. Hays, Brooklyn, for $8,000; adjoining lot, purchased by James Henry, New-York, for $8,050; adjoining lot, purchased by Mr. Henry, for $8,100, and lot on South Eighth-street, 20 by 100, in rear of above, purchased by Edward Smith, above named, for $5,750. The price realized exceeded by several thousand dollars the highest estimate placed on the property before the sale.

The total value of New-York City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange, during yesterday, amounted to $251,950, and the aggregate value of property sold to $321,125.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop marble-front house and lot No. 328 East Thirty-third-street, north side, 250 feet east of Second-avenue, lot in size 18x98.9, house 45 feet deep. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of one lot known as No. 104 Water-street, north side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, in size 25.2x83x25.5x75.2. By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of the desirable four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 69 Irving-place, west side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, lot in size 23x85.6, house 70 feet deep. And, by Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, of one lot, 20x100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, south side, 120 feet west of Second-avenue.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold three full size lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $10,500; also, two full lots on the north side of East One Hundred and Third-street, 105 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $8,000. The four lots on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, with one street lot in rear, reported as sold by Mr. Raynor on Monday last, brought $37,000, and not $27,000 as noted.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story and attic brick h. and l., Waverley-place, n. s., 125 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 25x100.8	$48,500
1 2-story and attic brick h., (front,) 1 3-story brick h. (rear,) and l., Prince-st., n. w. corner Marion-st., lot 24.9x117	32,500
1 4-story brick store and l., No. 38 Beaver-st., s. s., e. of and near Broad-st., lot 19x79.6, rear irregular	26,750
1 5-story brick store and l., No. 195 Water-st., s. s., near Fulton-st., lot 20x about 82, rear irregular	20,500
1 3-story brick shop and l., No. 61 Mangin-st., w. s., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lot 25x100x25x98.7	5,700
1 plot, containing 6 lots, 4th-av., n. e. corner 114th-st., 4 of the lots being on avenue, in size each 25.2¼x80, and two on street in rear, each 25x100.10, $3,300 per lot	19,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 4-story h. s. b. s. h. and l., East 68th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 25x100.5	47,000
1 3-story and basement h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 129 West 26th-st., n. s. 309.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 21.10x98.9, house 50 ft. deep	15,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick store, dwelling and l., No. 585 2d-av., w. s., 53.5 ft. s. of 30th-st., lot 17.6x65	$12,750
1 frame h. and 4 gore lots, together forming large plot, 100 ft. front, East 119th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av.	9,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

8 lots, East 150th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., together forming plot in size 200x98.9, sold in one parcel	$10,000
8 gore lots, East 150th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., opposite above, together forming plot 200x42.9x—x73.10, sold in one parcel	5,050

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick h., (front,) 1 two-story brick stable, (rear,) and l., No. 409 East 24th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x98.9	$9,000

BROOKLYN.

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, 4th-st., n. e. corner 8th-st., 21.4x80	$14,100
1 lot, 4th-st., n. s., adjoining above, 20x80	10,000
1 lot, 4th-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	8,000
1 lot, 4th-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	8,050
1 lot, 4th-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	8,100
1 lot, South 8th-st., 80 ft. n. of 4th-st., in rear of above, 20x100	5,750

MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

5 lots, 2d-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grove-av., each 25x100, $870 each	$4,350
1 lot, 2d-place, n. s., 225 ft. w. of Grove-av., adjoining above, same size	825

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 17.

Bowery, No. 272, w. s., 25x—; Elizabeth-st., No. 238, 22.2x87.10; sub. mortgage $41,000	Nom.
Bedford-st., No. 8, e. s., between Downing and West Houston-sts.; Bedford-st., e. s., 136.6 ft. s. of Downing-st., 16x67	$10,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20x48.4, ½ part	3,800
Columbia-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20x48.6	12,800
Orchard-st., No. 130, 27.3x87.6	17,320
Suffolk-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x75	9,900
Madison-st., s. s., 87.4 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 17.2x22; Madison-st., s. s., 104.6 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 18.6x100	9,000
26th-st., s. s., 431.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.9	17,000
55th-st., s. s., 146.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	23,000
63d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, 1-5 part	1,000
Same property, sub-mortgage $5,000	2,500
76th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 64.8x about 102.2; 77th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 59.2x102.2	36,000
86th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x204.4	8,000
83d-st., n. s., 185.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	6,750
115th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x90.4x25x89.4	4,000
152d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x1 block	nom.
New-av., n. w. corner 109th-st., 100.11x99.6x103.4x78	14,000
4th-av., s. e. corner 22d-st., 20x70	42,250
11th-av., s. e. corner 81st-st., 25.5x100	6,500
Lots Nos. 121, 293, 294, 239, 240, 241, 242, Dyckman estate; Naegle-av., s. of centre line, 580 ft. s. w. of Elwood-st., 50x250	6,000
2 acres, 2 roods, 18¾ perches of land near Fort Washington Point, on road leading from Kings Bridge road to Hudson River Railroad	51,500

LEASES.

Beaver-st., No. 40, 5 years, per year	2,750
South-st., No. 271, 7 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
East 22d-st., near Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick.
East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story brick.
East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown stone.
West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, four-story brown stone.
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone, English basement.
East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown stone.
East 43d-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
West 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
5th-av., four-story brown stone, near 53d-st.
Madison-av., first-class four-story brown-stone house, near 34th-st.
Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts., three-story brown stone.
Also many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs. and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-Square.)

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Price, $35,0000.
ALSO,
West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, 22x52x98.9. Price, $35,000.
ALSO,
On 5th-av., near 42d-st., a very fine and elegantly-furnished four-story house. Price, $85,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS B. S. HOUSES.
54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x70.
51st-st., near 5th-av., fee, 21.6x50.
50th-st., near 5th-av., college lease.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x55.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60.
46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., 25x62.
44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved City property, one lot on 104th-st., near Central Park, and a fine house, with carriage-house and stable, seven acres of land with abundance of fruit, at Monsey, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, at $12,000. Address P. A., Box No. 2,064, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN IRVING-place at $30,000 each.
One house in 20th-st., near Broadway, $30,000.
No. 21 West 19th-st., full size, four story, $40,000, or to rent unfurnished at $3,500 per annum, or furnished at $5,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37th-st.—An elegant and perfect four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, and two-story extended dining-room; lot 25x100 feet; price, $90,000, or with the elegant and costly furniture, $100,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, FULL SIZE house and lot in 32d-st., west of and near 5th-av., most conveniently arranged for a professional gentleman; price asked, $60,000; terms easy. The main house is about 25x70, and three-story extension making the whole depth about 96 feet.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 81 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., SOUTH-east corner 49th-st.—A bargain; first-class four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $40,000; terms easy.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A PLEASANT DWELLING, REPLETE with all modern improvements, steam-furnace, warmed bath-room, &c., No. 225 East 30th-st.; 20x42 feet; possession early in April; price $15,000; terms easy. R. G. HATFIELD, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on 5th-av., below 50th-st.; also, a full-sized house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., at a bargain; also, 50x200, with buildings, on 28d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FOUR-STORY English basement houses, on 41st-st., near Broadway; good neighborhood; price 13,500.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROAD-way, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot; very desirable either for business or investment. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., JUST WEST OF and close to 5th-av., an extra wide house, hard-wood finished, and with side-lights, and complete, and modern in all respects. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWENTY LOTS IN ONE BODY WITH full frontage on one of the leading avenues, near 100th-st. entrance to Central Park, for sale at a reasonable price. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN WILLIAM and Gold.—For sale, No. 55 Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, forming an L on street south of Canal-st.; good improvements; extra size lot. For particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA CHEAP.—Sixty-second-st., adjoining 5th-av., 22 feet; 51st-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet; 42d-st., just east of Broadway, 25 feet. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x55x100, on the north side of 38th-st., 150 feet west of 7th-av. Call on or address C. A. HENRIQUES, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—GOELET LEASE—Splendid corner house on Madison-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROAD-way, three story, high stoop, brick, 26x50 and extension, by half block; leasehold; price, $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, 16.8x60, lot, 100x161; East 46th-st., fully furnished; price, $22,500; $5,000 cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply to J. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x about 65x¾ block; $35,500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., handsome four-story brown-stone house, 20x about 50; $35,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER PLOT of six lots, 5th-av. and 64th-st., 100.5 feet on 5th-av. by 150 on 64th-st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, six full lots, with buildings, suitable for a brewer, situated on a wide street and near the above Park. Apply to F. L. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SIX STALL stable in 33d-st., near 4th-av.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TWENTY-TWO LOTS ON 4TH-AV., NEAR 110th-st., for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT, near 106th-st., with full rights, for sale
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 41st-st., in perfect order. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 25-FEET FRONT four-story house, No. 15 East 53d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TENTH-AV.—FRONT NEAR 130TH-ST. FOR sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN,
FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., together with the lot in the rear, on Montague-st. The house, which is 25 feet 5 inches front by 56 feet deep, with a two-story brick extension of 20 by 22 feet, was built by days' work, in the most substantial and elegant manner, under the supervision of Richard Upjohn, architect. The lot on Pierrepont-st. is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, and the lot in the rear on Montague-st. is 26 by 100 feet, and is used as a garden, containing a gardener's tool-house, with hot-bed attached, and also an assortment of full-bearing grape-vines, dwarf pear-trees, peach and cherry trees, &c. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, and, with the surrounding property, is restricted against nuisances. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

We are authorized to refer to the following-named gentlemen as to the position, neighborhood, and general character of this property:
H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church-st.
Samuel McLean, Esq., corner Grand and Greene sts.
Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.
Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
For full particulars, apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE, BROOKLYN, E. D.—NO. 174 South 9th-st., a three-story cottage-style house, thirteen rooms, full lot. Also the adjoining lot, 150 feet deep, with coach-house and stable; most pleasantly situated, opposite the Congregational Church; five minutes' walk from ferry. Address the owner,
WM. HINTON, Piermont, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house, 25x45, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 205 Henry-st. House has every improvement, including two bath-rooms; gas fixtures and mirrors go with the house. For particulars apply to EDGAR FORMAN, No. 263 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL —A three-story brown-stone house, first class in every respect; with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 Carlton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.

All classes of property; sales from $5,000 to $50,000; sixty properties to rent, either furnished or unfurnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

NYACK, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE AT A Bargain, a beautiful country-seat of three acres of very choice land and a very handsome house, located close to banks, stores and churches, and within eight minutes' walk of depot; the house is of stone, well arranged, containing nine bedrooms, exclusive of five servants' rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, study, billiard-room, kitchen, laundry, &c. Circumstances enable us to offer this elegant property very cheap. F. G. & D. BROWN,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable out-buildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ES-TATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUN-try residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12, EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOUR HUNDRED HOMES IN AND near Rahway, N. J., for sale, and several to let; also, splendid farm at White Lake, N. Y., for sale.
Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIAL-TY.—Great variety property, rent furnished and unfurnished; sell and exchange.
I. H. GERRY, No. 22 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, a dwelling-house on Broadway. Apply to Room No. 8, Market Bank, corner Beekman and Pearl sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—VALUA-ble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 118 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,
Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.
Also,
Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $800 to $1,500 rent per year.
Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease lot and dwelling on 23d-st., 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.
This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.
For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Per annum.
East 10th-st., near Broadway	$4,000
West 19th-st., near 5th-av.	3,500
West 21st-st., near 5th-av.	3,000
West 18th-st., near 5th-av.	3,000
West 35th-st., close to 5th-av.	3,000
East 17th-st. and Irving-place	4,500
East 15th-street, near Broadway	4,500
5th-av., near 18th-st., 30 feet wide	6,000
West 31st-st., corner house, over twenty rooms	4,500

ALSO,
A large number of other houses in desirable locations, from 9th-st. to the Central Park.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON WESTCHESTER-AV., PORT-chester, Westchester County—A large dwelling house, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., large carriage house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; fine garden, with fruits and flowers in great abundance, and ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation; five minutes from railroad depot. Will be let to a careful tenant at a moderate rent. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGH-ter, occupying a nicely furnished three-story brown-stone house, with a view to reduce expenses, would like to let the same furnished, or would unite with another small family who do not wish to take a whole house; reference unexceptionable. Address MORTON, box No. 1,889 Post-office.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FUR-NISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE, FURNISHED, To Let.—Family going to Europe; house not large, with billiard-table, Steinway's piano, &c.; to private family only; terms, $500 per month. Address F. H. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 32 West 51st-st.; terms very low, to a small family of adults. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DWELL-ings to let; no charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained. Real estate office of S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TWO LARGE plots of land on and near Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, suitable for coal, lumber, and brick-yard, or any manufacturing business requiring room; will be leased very low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 203 5TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., through to Broadway, and opposite the Worth Monument. Permission to alter for business purposes. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22.

TO LET.—HANOVER-SQUARE STORE TO LET.—The marble store No. 122 Pearl-st., 124 feet deep, running through to Water-st.; one of the strongest and best built stores in the City. Apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

TWO WAREHOUSES TO LET OR lease; Washington-st., near Canal; very substantial; perfect order; insurance first class; possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BAR-clay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE. —A respectable Scotch married woman wishes a house to take care of during the absence of the family; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 354 West 38th-st., top floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—A large house with two or three acres or a small farm with large house, not more than fifty miles from New-York and near depot, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address, with full particulars, Walker, *Times* Uptown office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—TO FILL TWO ORDERS FOR places on the Hudson: first, gentleman's residence with 5 to 100 acres, complete throughout; second, stock farm, about 400 acres; state at once lowest cash price. Address H. M. PIERCE, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.
175 LOTS,
INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,
SITUATE ON THE BOULEVARD,
150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO, VALUABLE WATER GRANTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS,
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
126 LOTS,
comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the
BOULEVARD,
12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.

On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the
RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
It has an extensive view of the
HUDSON RIVER,
and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
There are also on these two blocks thirteen
BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,
well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.
ALSO,
VALUABLE WATER GRANTS
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.
TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.
TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.
HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.
WEST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.
The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.
This sale, which will be
PEREMPTORY,
affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.
Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 58 DEY-ST., HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST., AND HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, Esqs., executors of Jacob Hoppock, deceased:
DEY-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 58 Dey-st. Store about 90 feet deep. Lot 25x85 feet.
WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 32 West 14th-st. The house is 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed, and in good order. Spingler lease, first term expires March 1, 1874. Annual ground rent $300. Covenants for renewal. Lot 25x103.3 feet.
WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick dwelling (with stable and carriage-house on first floor) and lot, situate on the north side of West 13th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described property, and known as No. 31 West 13th-st. Lot 25x103.3 feet.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of James A. H. Cornell and Theophilus A. Brouwer, executors of James Suydam, deceased.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
CORNER OF
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS.
HOUSE AND LOT
NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST.,
AND
LOTS CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 98TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors above named, the five-story brick building and lots south-west corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 18 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The four lots south-east corner of 4th-av. and 98th-st.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 373 BROADWAY, AND HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 72, 74, AND 76 SULLIVAN-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of Edward L. Parris, Esq., referee.
BROADWAY—The brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, between White and Franklin sts., running through to and fronting on Franklin-place, and known as No. 373 Broadway, being 24.10 by 150 feet.
SULLIVAN-ST.—The three two and one-half-story frame houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts., and known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 69 IRVING-PLACE, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
IRVING-PLACE.—The four-story, high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the west side of Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts., and known as No. 69. House about 70 feet deep; is in good order and contains modern improvements. Lot 23 by 85.6 feet. Possession 1st of May next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PREMISES, NO. 185 MOTT-ST., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, to close an estate.
MOTT-STREET—The lot of land, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Mott-st., between Broome and Spring sts., No. 185, being 25x100 feet. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, in an action wherein WILLET PARRY is plaintiff and SYLVANUS S. COZZENS and others are defendants, the undersigned as referee will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 12 M., at the United States Hotel in Newburg, N. Y., all that hotel property, known as the Parry House, (water-power, cottage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a few rods south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is splendidly situated, in full view of the river and falls; it has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellar, dining-room 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor 29 feet by 34 feet, piazza 200 feet long. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars inquire of WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.
E. C. COLEMAN, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house,
by order of the Executors, the
ENTIRE ESTATE
of
SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased,
Consisting of
STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS,
located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.
FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.
The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.
NOS. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.
NO. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.
NOS. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.
NOS. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.
NOS. 368, 369, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.
SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.
Terms easy.
Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York or of Messrs. TEN BROECK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALL, VESEY, AND WASHINGTON STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of Philip Dater, Executor of Philip Dater, deceased.
Wall-st.—The four-story and basement brick store, No. 112 Wall-st., north side, near South-st., covering entire lot, 22x72 feet.
Vesey-st.—The five-story and basement brick store, known as No. 50 Vesey-st., north side just west of Church-st., building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 23.2x101.2.
Washington-st.—The five-story brick store, No. 312 Washington-st., east side, between Duane and Jay sts.; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 25x80 feet. Possession of all the above stores can be had May 1, 1873.
For book maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.
Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.
The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.
Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.
NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$12,000,000.
Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, inst., for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.
Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.
Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds.
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

THE MUTUAL TRUST INSTITU-TION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, a committee duly appointed by the corporators of the above-named institution, to receive subscriptions to its capital stock, hereby give notice, pursuant to the act of incorporation of said company, that they will open books and receive subscriptions on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1873, at the Bank of the Metropolis, corner of Broadway and Sixteenth (16th) st.
Subscriptions will also be received at the Banking-house of Wm. Alex. Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.
F. D. TAPPEN,
ED. F. DeLANCEY,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 33 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 305 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.
Full particulars furnished on application.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.
A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.
These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.
Details furnished on application.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:
The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is published for the information of the public:
RESOLUTION.
"*Resolved*, That the Coupons of the Bonds of this Company known as the 'Ten per Cent. Income Bonds,' shall not be paid, unless at the time the Coupons are presented for payment the original Bonds are also presented, so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared."
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

INSURANCE.
HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 26 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.
By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. LAUDERDALE DUNCAN IS authorized to sign our name by procuration.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
FEB. 13, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 19 William-st., New-York:
200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,
Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.
The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.
KENYON COX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.
By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA BONDHOLDERS.—The holders of the special tax bonds of the State of North Carolina are invited to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P. M., at the office of Whitehouse & Co., No. 2 Broad-st., when matter of interest will be submitted for consideration.
FEB. 17, 1873.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN of THREE CERTIFICATES of One Hundred Shares each of the Western Union Telegraph Stock in the name of E. B. Wesley.
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 80 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINA-tions bought and sold by
D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after the 17th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1873.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 52 Liberty-st., New-York, on the sixth day of March, next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th day of February, instant, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 18, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE Railroad Company of Long Island due March 1 will be paid at the banking-house of Jacob R. Shipherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
Assets..........$2,857,107 80 | Surplus..........$230,908 89

LEGAL NOTICES.

AVERY, PEREZ J., ET AL.—SUPREME Court—County of Kings.—CHARLES E. APPLEBY, plaintiff, against PEREZ J. AVERY and Almira, his wife, Samuel Churchill, Arthur W. Austin, and Paschal W. Turney, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel D. Bradford, deceased, Virgil de Escoriaza, John O. Whitehouse, and Edward A. Pierce, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 119 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1873.
J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873.
J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f1-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN E. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
ja22-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HASLETT McKIM and JOHN A. McKIM against THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 11th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, January, 1873. ja29-law6wW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of CHARLES DORTIC, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. DORTIC.
ELSDEN A. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of MORRIS & BUCHAN, and will continue the business of the late firm of CHARLES DORTIC at No. 88 Water-st.
ELSDEN A. MORRIS,
JAMES BUCHAN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm of THE SCHERRER SILVER-PLATE WORKS, was dissolved on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. EDWARD SCHERRER continues the business, and will pay all debts due from said firm, and receive all debts due to the same.
Dated Feb. 1, 1873.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | Calabria, Wed., March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | Samaria, Wed., March 26.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
[illegible]IC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
[illegible]IC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
[illegible]IC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS,

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]..........Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
[illegible]..........Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
[illegible]..........Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
[illegible]..........Wed'y, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Summers..........Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $95, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency. Prepaid certificates, $32.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, April 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

[illegible], Wed., Feb. 19 | ITALIA, Wed., Feb. 26
[illegible]..........Sat., Feb. 22 | EUROPA..Sat., Mar. 1

Passengers booked to and from any port in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest current rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Mar. 19, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Mar. 26, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day following.

Feb. 20—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, also for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th connect at Panama with the Company's steamer, calling at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and [illegible].

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and further information apply at Company's ticket office, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 16 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cosserat..........Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence..........Saturday, Mar. 15

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms and superior ventilation, and every first-class passenger [illegible]. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HOBNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier No. 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

WILMINGTON, (Havana only)..........Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........March 13

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER.—Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave for Havana on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can avoid the expense of a courier, will never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from all cares of exchange, and all troubles respecting passports, luggage, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting them from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers speaking several languages can always be obtained by application to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN..........March 12
PEMBROKE..........April 2
GLAMORGAN..........April 30
PEMBROKE..........May 21

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, March 1

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of March, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867: That I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section. ELLIS N. CROW, Assignee, No. 145 Sullivan-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B. MACY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Robert B. Macy, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in said district, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. HACKNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th February, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f12-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MICHAEL McDERMOTT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers of Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES LOEB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Loeb, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1873. MOSES GOODKIND, Assignee,

f12-1aw3wW* No. 82 Water-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AUGUST LEPPERT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

f12-1aw3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property, and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 223 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:35 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:27, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING TRADE.—ONE OF THE largest, soundest, and best cash retail trades in the City for sale, with or without stock, with lease, fixtures, &c. Respectable intending buyers only, address X. Z., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

THE OWNER OF A VALUABLE dock and business has been advised by his physician to quit business on account of poor health. Those having capital, and wishing to engage in a good paying business, will get all the particulars by addressing C., Williamsburg Post-office.

TAPE WORM REMOVED IN A FEW hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic depot No. 5 3d-av. C. W. EASTWOOD, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; **and the TIMES West-side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BROUGHAM, ROUND FRONT, and T cart, both by Brewster, of Broome-st., in perfect order; also light top buggy, by Bates. Address A. B., Post-office Box No. 4,177.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. **And the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT parlor with bedroom connecting, on second floor, to let with board; also, other rooms, location desirable; convenient to four lines of cars; references required.

A NICE LITTLE GROUND FLOOR, plainly furnished, front or back parlor, either or both; rent very low. No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—GOOD-SIZED SINGLE ROOM, with closet, for a gentleman only, without meals; house private and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms and board in a private family at No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; reference.

CHEERFUL ROOM, FURNISHED, SECond floor, to let; no May moving. No. 35 West 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE.

150 SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

Feb. 20th and 21st inst.

Now on exhibition at the auction-rooms of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.

SALE ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The collection embraces a variety of genre, architectural, marine, and landscape subjects. Among the artists represented of the English, French, Italian, and American schools are:

T. C. Dibdin,	T. Abrahams,
T. Rowbotham,	Jules Rice,
G. Drummond,	R. Fay,
E. Laft,	Bassani,
G. Cruikshank,	Hy. Waterman,
C. Pearson,	H. Appian,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,	L. Carte,
J. Dillon, R. H. A.,	Chas. Laren,
William Craig,	W. Adams,
E. C. Campbell,	Geo. Richardson,
Geo. Sharp,	C. Percy,
A. Van Beest,	Adolph Burnet,
H. Simmons,	A. Zimmerman,
R. Parsons,	A. Baurét,
Kate Gray,	W. Otto,
Henry Callow,	T. J. Brees.

The whole will be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

B. A. CLARK & CO., at store No. 561 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and FINE TABLE CUTLERY, AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000, commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.

The stock is of the best manufacture, and ordered by Boston houses for holiday trade, but on account of the GREAT FIRE Nov. 9, are obliged to close this rich stock

BY AUCTION.

The stock consists in part of

150 tea sets, rich designs.
500 ice-pitchers.
400 dinner and breakfast casters.

Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table-cutlery, &c., &c.

The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as

Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co.,
Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton,
B. A. Clark & Co. and others.

The goods will be on exhibition one day previous to sale.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 184 Water-st., New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, under the direction of George Ricardo, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, a large quantity of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., &c., consisting in part of forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, shovels, mills, presses, shears, saws, cutters, scrapers, pails, pumps, plows, and numerous other articles suitable for the farm, the garden, and the lawn; seeds in great variety, one iron safe, office furniture, stools, desks, chairs, agricultural warehouse seed and other boxes. Catalogues now ready and may be obtained at the store, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer, sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, At 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 167 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Handsome household furniture, Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, black-walnut parlor suite in striped reps, black-walnut etageres, centre and side tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mattresses, window curtains and shades, chromos, engravings, vases, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo L. L. Squires, and can be examined on Pier No. 11, East River. At 12½ o'clock, within their store:

Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance Italia, and can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

PARLOR SUITES,

CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.

Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JAMES E. HAYES..Sole Lessee and Director.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,

and

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Reappearance of

MR. GEO. L. FOX

and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomime of

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.

G. L. FOX..........as..........Clown
C. K. FOX..........as..........Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL..........as..........Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE..........Columbine

A brilliant array of specialty artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY. VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor CASSELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Skaters. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

Those favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $5, $8, and $10 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinée—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 75c.; children under twelve years, 50c.; all reserved seats, $1. Boxes as usual.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.

FOURTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the most wonderful play of the year,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½. | Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. S. Laurens, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured one month in advance.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MOSE.

EVENING AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU as MOSE and TOODLES. | AFTERNOON AT 2. First times of J. Z. LITTLE in SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, THREE PERFORMANCES IN LECTURE ROOM. Morning at 11; Afternoon at 2; Evening at 8.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.

CHAS. UNGAR..........No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER..........No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN..........No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL..........*Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL..........No. 337 Broadway
E. STEIGER..........No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER..........No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS..........No. 288 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH..........No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM..........No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS..........Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD..........No. 179 3d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH..........No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL..........corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINMULLER, German Savings Bank..........4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG..........No. 111 Broadway

BELLEW'S HAMLET.

TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME;

The readings will embrace,

ACT I.—SCENES second, fourth, fifth.
ACT II.—SCENE second.
ACT III.—SCENE first.
ACT IV.—SCENE first.
ACT V.—SCENE first.

This reading is universally regarded in England as Mr. Bellew's masterpiece.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT

Will give a

FREE LECTURE

on the

TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH

by

CULTIVATION OF THE EAR,

to be followed by

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, AT 8 P. M.,

AT HIS HALL,

No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

Ladies and gentlemen, especially those intending to visit France, and desiring to learn to understand French as a spoken language, are earnestly invited to attend.

LECTURE FREE.

WORKS OF THE LATE JOSEPH MOZIER.

The steamer Italia, just arrived, has on board eleven marble statues, works of the late Joseph Mozier, American artist, long resident in Rome.

These statues are the finest of his works, and were among the products of his labor during the last few years.

Mr. Mozier acquired considerable distinction as an artist, and his works adorn some of the most elegant homes in America.

One of his statues was recently purchased by the United States Government, and now occupies a place in the library department at Washington.

The statues just arrived will be placed in the gallery of the Messrs. Leavitts, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and may be seen by the admirers of art in a few days.

BELLEW. (STEINWAY HALL.) HAMLET.

The London *Daily Standard* says: "It is well known that Mr. Bellew suggested many of the beautiful readings which made Mr. Fechter's Hamlet so famous; but he has proved himself worthy to be a preceptor to any living tragedian in the character of the Danish Prince."

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY will hold a BAZAAR AND FESTIVAL in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 20, and 21, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds will be appropriated to the furnishing of the new church edifice.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING France should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8, at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., as it will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses.

REMEMBER G. SEAVER PAGE TO-NIGHT.—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st. Humorous Readings and Pathetic Meditations. Admission only 25c.; 7½ o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.

s18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n20-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }

o16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC,

ja8-1aw6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.

s25-1aw6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMmittee on Printing and Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the question of suspending the work of printing the ancient records of the City.

All persons interested in the matter are hereby requested to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

PETER KEHR,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
JOHN FALCONER,
Committee on Printing and Advertising.

ESTATE OF NORMAN B. GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Norman B. Griffin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

f19-1aw6wW

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Glendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.

THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS,

Of the Popular Comedian,

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY, in THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 8 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the 'Ticket-of-leave Man,' and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19.

GRAND MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Messrs. E. Lamb, Robert Pateman, H. Hatto, C. A. McManus, W. J. Leonard, J. C. Dunn, Misses Fanny Haywood, Mollie Sackett, Mary Wells, Kate Heathcote, Mary Young, in an

ATTRACTIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

The Renowned Ventriloquist,

MR. E. D. DAVIES,

IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. M. W. Fiske's Original

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.

Admission—No reserved seats, $1

Tickets for sale at Box Office, Booth's Theatre.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

of Mr.

SOTHERN

as

DAVID GARRICK.

Herald: "He was as great last night even as fame awards to Garrick. We seriously believe that the old actor would be compelled to admit that Sothern's Garrick is greater than his own."

THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR ARTISTS IN THE CAST: Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

In ACTING, MISE-EN-SCENE, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, the play is pronounced by

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC

To be the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE WORK of DRAMATIC ART

Ever witnessed in this City.

This charming comedy will be presented

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWELFTH WEEK.

LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.

THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,

with all its beauties and novelties,

SURPASSING IN COMPLETENESS ANY SPECTACLE EVER SEEN IN THE WORLD.

Georgeous scenery and dresses.

Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs.

Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

OF

PAULINE LUCCA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The sale of subscription tickets

FOR THIS SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS,

during which

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA

will positively make her last appearance previous to her departure, will begin on MONDAY, 17th inst., at box-office, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

The regular sale of tickets for single nights will begin on Thursday, Feb. 20, inst., at the regular ticket-offices.

J. M. BELLEW. HAMLET.

TO-NIGHT.

Mr. BELLEW will give his last two readings in New-York on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at STEINWAY HALL. On WEDNESDAY he will give his famous reading of the play of

HAMLET,

Which extended his fame throughout Europe, and was read for eight consecutive weeks in the City of London at St. George's Hall, to the most cultivated and fashionable audiences of England.

FRIDAY—Positively last day in New-York.

Tickets at Schirmer's and the Hall.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert of the Series will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory. Tickets can be obtained from the following parties, viz.:

Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway.
Messrs. A. Rumrill & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway.
Mr. John R. Andrews, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
Messrs. Covell, Gray & Co., No. 1,134 Broadway, and from the First Sergeants of the different companies.

No tickets will be sold at the door.

GRAND CONCERT,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

by the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

REMEMBER J. SEAVER PAGE,

TO-NIGHT, at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st.

PATHOS AND HUMOR, 7½ till 9 o'clock.

Tickets at the door, only 25 cents.

BELLEW'S GREAT READING—HAMLET.—The London *Times* says that BELLEW'S reading of HAMLET was "redolent of genius and research."

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

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School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES a situation as governess and companion to two or three children. She has resided abroad during the past eight years as instructress in a first-class American family, and has had charge of the education of two children, whom she has trained in the various branches of accomplishment, to the entire satisfaction of their parents. She is perfectly qualified to teach the usual English branches, the French and German languages, and the rudiments of music. The children that have been under her care are now aged respectively thirteen and fifteen. She is also qualified to take charge of a gentleman's household, or to fill any similar position of trust. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Inquire at No. 40 University-place.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

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I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

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COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

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A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, graduate of Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a few scholars in the English branches. Giving instruction at residences preferred. Terms moderate. Address PENFIELD, Post-office Box No. 2,307.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!

Will be presented

EVERY NIGHT

The new and totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting kaleidoscopic drama, in four acts, eleven tableaux and a transformation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Round the Clock," "Under the Gaslight," "Divorce," &c., founded upon the very latest Parisian spectacular "Folly," and embellished with some of the experiences of Mark Twain, being particularly comic from beginning to end—and entitled

ROUGHING IT!!!

Every scene new. New and original music, choruses, new and ingenious machinery, elaborate properties, superb and characteristic costumes.

THE CAST.

Besides employing the whole strength of the Grand Opera-house Company, and its magnificent chorus, calls in the auxiliary aid of nearly 300 persons!!!

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Denis Macduffie..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Miss Antonietta Macduffie..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Jeroldmon White..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Triptolemus Black..........Mr. Owen Fawcett
(Comprising the eminent firm of White & Black, Distinguished Detectives, doing business at No. 1 City Hall-place.)
Mrs. John Wood, "The Queen of Comedy and Song."..........Miss Annie Deland
Aubrey Von Dollas..........Mr. J. G. Peakes
Mr. Lorrevicord Von Millyuns..........Mr. Edmund Pierce
The Amiable Mr. Arkansas..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Slade, the pale Fire-Eater of Simpson's Bar..........Mr. Martin Golden
Eldorado Johnny..........Mr. A. G. Enos
Mr. Brown, the Landlord..........Mr. G. F. Ketchum
The Chief of the Goshoots..........Mr. J. G. Meade
Tom Barkey..........Mr. Julian Cross
Muldoon, one of the Big Pipe Men..........Mr. E. Chapman
"4—11—" Bell-boy..........Mr. F. Chapman
The Opium Dreamer..........Mr. Golden
Florentina..........Miss Roberta Norwood
Mother Terror, the Opium Crone..........Miss Annie Yeamans
Slipshod..........Miss Louise Volmer

Italian Street-Cleaners, Emigrants of various nationalities, Passengers and Officers at the Grand Union Depot, Roughs at Simpson's Bar, Indians of the "Goshoot" tribe (see Mark Twain,) Opium Smokers, United States Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.

By the Chorus and Auxiliaries

The Genuine Mexican Plug..........By the trained steed Harry Bassett, Jr

ACT I.

SCENE I.—A Villa in the Grand Drive or Boulevard, [by Dayton;] Rose of Carmansville.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—No. 1 City Hall-place, [by De La Harpe.]
SCENE II.—Room No. 499 at the Metropolitan Hotel, [by De La Harpe.]
SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan," [by Duflocq.]
SCENE IV.—A glance at Castle Garden, [by Dayton;] the Labor Bureau.
SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, [by Seavey,] and departure of the Pacific Express Train.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar, [by De La Harpe.]
SCENE II.—On the borders of Civilization, [by Dayton.]
SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains, [by Duflocq. An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight.

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den. Concluding with
SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons! showing

AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!

(By Mr. George Heister.)

FIRST MATINEE

OF

ROUGHING IT.

NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.)

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE!!!

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION!

ALIXE!!!

_ Fifth ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock. Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued demand for places to witness ALIXE, which has been unanimously praised by the Press and public as embodying

The Perfection of Dramatic Representation!

All novelties and changes of programme will be POSTPONED for the PRESENT, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturdays; and seats may be secured by personal application, or by mail or telegraph, FIFTEEN DAYS in advance.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

Nos. 45 to 47 Bowery.

FRANCISCA SANGUE..........Directress

URIELLA AND SATANAS.

URIELLA AND SATANAS.

The grand sensational piece will be produced, for the first time in America,

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

GRAND BALLET,

GORGEOUS SCENERY.

500 PERSONS ON STAGE.

J. M. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. BELLEW will read in
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 and 28.
_ Tickets for sale at Philip & Solomon's.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 and March 3.
_ Tickets at Masonic Hall.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1873.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. G. B. COLLINS.

DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES,

PAUL CLIFFORD,

CAPTAIN KYD.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

Great success of the new Burlesque.

BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.

Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at H. Mouquin's Restaurant, No. 141 Fulton and No. 20 Ann-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

BY

DE CORDOVA,

in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our New Clergyman.*

Tickets, 50 cents.

THURSDAY, AT 8 P. M., AT NO. 1,288 Broadway, free lecture by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT. Subject—*The True Method of Learning French by Cultivation of the Ear.*

MEETINGS.

A. P. A.

Lodges participating in parade on 22d inst. will assemble in Washington Parade Grounds at 12 M., sharp, right resting on 5th-av. Line of march, 5th-av. to Broadway, to 14th-st., to 4th-av., to 23d-st., to Madison-av., to 42d-st., to 5th-av., to 14th-st., to Union-square, to 17th-st., and dismissed.

JAMES CALHOUN, Grand Marshal.
L. S. BLACK, Aid.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. The profession and public are invited to attend.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos, BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300.

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 156 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Meeting at Cooper Institute in Favor of the Movement—The Speeches and Resolutions.

The main hall of Cooper Institute was crowded, last evening, by an audience assembled to give countenance and encouragement to the proposed plan of a rapid-transit road, to be owned and operated by the City. Over the platform, on a strip of muslin, were the words: "Rapid transit for the people, without monopoly." The gathering reflected fairly all classes of the City's inhabitants, and manifested much interest in the subject under consideration. The following gentlemen, among others, occupied seats upon the platform: J. Mansfield Davies, J. W. Pease, W. H. Potter, P. T. Beekman, Albert Burt, Foster Mora, Charles A. Todd, G. H. Sacchi, L. B. Ackerman, L. Freedman, C. A. Potter, H. Roberts, and G. H. Burling. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the committee, headed by Judge Sutherland, came upon the platform, and Mr. Charles A. Witthaus called the meeting to order. During the past twenty years, he said, New-York needed a more rapid means of travel between the Battery and Harlem than it possesses. In that time a generation of active men had passed away, and still the problem remains unsolved. Private capitalists had obtained all kinds of charters to enable them to provide the citizens with the much-desired accommodation, but nothing further had been done. And now the great need that exists for thus relieving the people had resulted in the organization of a Rapid Transit Association, under whose auspices the present meeting was called to further the project, now before the Legislature, of building a rapid transit road to be owned and operated by the City of New-York. [Applause.]

Mr. Witthaus then proposed for chairman a man, he said, whose name was synonymous with property, philanthropy, and patriotism—Hon. Josiah Sutherland. [Applause.]

Judge Sutherland, coming forward, said he was very sensible of the honor conferred on him by his election as chairman. The purpose, it may be said, of the meeting was to promote the passage of the bill introduced by the New-York City Rapid Transit Association. While this was a new things as to railroads, the same thing now proposed had been done in regard to the supply of water. Why, he asked, could not the City own and operate and benefit itself by the possession of a rapid transit railroad. The bill, which he considered to be very carefully drawn, authorizes the Governor and Senate to name and appoint six commissioners, who, together with the Mayor of the City and two of the heads of departments, shall constitute a commission, with power to appoint competent engineers to determine on a plan and make estimates of the expense of construction. It provides also that the fare on the entire length of the road shall not exceed seven cents; that the interest of the bonds issued for its construction should be paid by its earnings, and as the debt incurred for its construction was being reduced, the fare should be proportionately diminished. [Applause.] The chairman regretted that the City was compelled to go to the Legislature to ask for this boon. He regretted, too, that so eminent an authority as Mr. Justice Story, should have rendered a decision which he afterward reaffirmed in the Dartmouth College case, throwing New-York City at the feet of the Legislature for the purpose of procuring the enactment of laws like this. Charters were being made and altered every session, and he hoped the time would come when we should have a good one, under which the people could learn to appreciate rightly the truly good results of local self-government, free from the trammels of the Legislature. You all know, he said, that many members of the Legislature have, at one time and another, procured themselves to be elected for the purpose of selling their votes. It was in vain to expect that the theory of our Constitution would be carried into effect if any man may by money procure the passage of laws to crush out his neighbor's rights and advance his own. Every unnecessary law was a tyrannical infraction of liberty, a violation of the people's rights and the legislator's pledges. He hoped this would not be considered out of place. He was sure the time would soon come, although our great faith in the perfection of our institutions has caused us to regard the matter slightingly in the past, when this would be discussed more fully; when for the defects in our political system remedies would be suggested. [Applause.]

One of the Secretaries read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. B. Astor,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
C. K. Garrison,
John Taylor Johnston,
Robert L. Stuart,
Peter Cooper,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Wm. Butler Duncan,
Charles H. Van Brunt,
Courtlandt Palmer,
Samuel D. Babcock,
George C. Barrett,
Johnston Livingston,
Charles L. Tiffany,
B. L. Solomon,
Thomas A. Vyse, Jr.,
Edgar F. Brown,
Morris Franklin,
Henry Oelrichs,
Wm. G. Fargo,
John Jacob Astor,
Emil Sauer,
D. Appleton,
Griffith Rowe,
Wm. R. Martin,
Richard Arnold,
Howard Potter,
George Ellis,
Parker Handy,
F. W. Howes,
Henry Clews,
E. Delafield Smith,
Pierre Lorillard,
Seth B. Hunt,
H. B. Claflin,
Celos C. Herring,
P. H. Jones,
Theodore W. Dwight,
J. Abner Harper,
George B. McClellan,
Jose DeNavarro,
Joseph W. Drexel.

SECRETARIES.

Charles C. Dodge,
George R. Bend,
Frederick Bronson,
George C. Clark,
Wm. M. Johnson,
James F. Ruggles,
Courtlandt Palmer, Jr.,
J. L. Cadwalader,
Gardiner F. Spofford,
Charles A. Post,
Thatcher M. Adams,
John H. Draper,
Henry Morrison,
George G. Haven,
Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr.,
James F. Kernochan,
Henry S. Leavitt,
Robert C. Livingston,
Harry J. Nicholas,
Robert S. Hone,
Charles H. Russell.
Wm. Moller,
S. E. Chrch,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Dwight H. Olmstead,
R. A. Witthaus,
Lucius S. Comstock,
F. H. Cossett,
Lewis Roberts,
J. W. Scribner,
Wm. C. Church,
John Cochrane,
Francis M. Bixby,
Frans Sigel,
Philip G. Weaver,
Gunning S. Bedford,
Isaac Wood,
Christian Schwartz,
Oscar Zollikoffer,
Francis Tomes,
R. H. Arkenburg,

A gentleman named Beeny, in the body of the hall, suggested that the workingmen be represented on the lists read. And his suggestion was received with applause, as was also the Chairman's reply that any number of names he desired to hand in would be added.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith was then introduced to the audience. He had no doubt but this rapid transit would be effected by some one party or the other, and experience had shown that there was no hope for the people until it became the work of the Municipal authorities. The right men were now at the head of it, and with the people backing them up they could not fail to succeed.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt said he supposed the people had arrived at a decided conclusion as to the necessity of rapid transit, and as a business man, he asserted that unless some means for the rapid transit of goods could be devised, all the commerce would go to other cities. The present mode of conducting the carrying of passengers through the City is, he said, a perfect disgrace to morality and decency. The Croton water and Erie Canal were public enterprises for the benefit of the public. Rapid transit is for the public benefit, and if private enterprise now fails to carry the public, public enterprise should be brought into use. The street railroad has outlived its day, and steam must now be used. Private money should be combined with public money in the construction of this estimable public work, so as to secure a combination of power and business talent. The value of real estate on this island is created by the aggregation of a million of people, and unless the means are provided for carrying the people from their homes to their work they will not stay on the island, and the value of real estate will then be gone forever.

Mr. Simeon E. Church was the next speaker. He described in detail the many discomforts resulting from overcrowded horse-cars, and asked if there was any necessity for such a condition of things as now exists. If it was an incurable evil, the people might make up their minds to bear it; but it had always been in the people's power to change it without cost or delay. All conceded that New-York wanted a steam railroad, and the question was, "Who shall give us that road?" Shall private capital, or shall it be a public work? The wonder was that, in view of our postal system, our public parks, and our Croton aqueduct, there should be any doubt. Private capital, he said, if it gave us the road, expected to be paid. By the shortest route, for a single fare the length of this island, the rate of payment demanded is twenty-two cents on the "Gilbert" and "Vanderbilt" roads. For night and morning, forty-four cents, and $160 60 for a year, with no commutation. Forty-four cents a day charged to a laboring man, a sewing woman, as the cost of getting to and returning from their daily toil. And this was called rapid transit; this was the beneficent fruit of private enterprise. At this rate, a man could live more cheaply at New-Haven, coming to New-York every day, than at Harlem. A man could live at New-Brunswick, Paterson, or a score of other places, and for a less amount than he would have to pay for himself alone on these private roads to Harlem, he could bring his two sons to New-York with him every day. Will the pigs of those roads then, be asked, give us rapid transit, build up our City, and relieve the people? One after another we were giving our principal streets and avenues to private enterprise roads, and by and by, when the City comes to wake up to that which is inevitable—a City road under her own control—she would find every avenue closed against her. Already her principal avenue was in the grasp of one man, who had closed its gates, and, with the key in his pocket, bid defiance to the City. It was certain, Mr. Church claimed, from the natural increase of our passenger circulation, that in a few years the horse-roads could not accommodate one-half our population, and that in the people's road alone could relief be found. Give New-York a chance, and she would cultivate her waste places and crowd her hills with palaces of beauty.

Gen. Sigel said he had for a long time taken a great interest in rapid transit. The question to-day is, whether we shall have an end to our present troubles in traveling, or future trouble without end. What, he asked, is for the best interest of the City? public or private enterprise? In the construction, perhaps private enterprise would be the best; but for the control and management of the road, it should be a public enterprise. It is the masses who pay the fares, and it is the masses who will maintain the road when it is built. The speaker felt assured that the people would only be too glad to have the work carried out, and would not regret a slight amount of tax for such an undertaking.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele said he hoped the meeting would have the effect of securing the success of a work that had been so much needed for the past fifteen years. He did not believe it should be a private enterprise, but a public one, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for the success and progress of New-York.

A series of resolutions were then put to the meeting, of which the following are the essential parts:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the true measure of relief is a railroad built by the people and run in the interest of the people, not for dividends, but at the lowest rates of fare consistent with its cost. And this policy finds its abundant vindication in those great and beneficent public works—our postal system, the Erie Canal, the Croton Aqueduct, our public parks, our public schools, our common streets and avenues, and other kindred public works and institutions.

Resolved, That the argument that the City ought not to build the road, because of the present heavy City debt, has no just or solid foundation; that this road, with four tracks and an assured patronage of 170,000,000 in 1875 and 240,000,000 in 1880, will, at five cents fare, not only pay its own way so as to involve no taxation to the people, but will provide a sinking fund to pay its own cost, and ultimately to pay the whole City debt besides. While, in restoring our fugitive population in building up our City, in stimulating every branch of trade and industry, it will, by doubling our taxable property, decrease the rate of taxation we already pay by one-half. If the City debt were, therefore, twice as great, the reason would be twice as strong for building this road, that it might furnish the means for paying it.

Resolved, Therefore, that we do heartily approve and indorse the bill now pending in the Legislature to secure this object, which we call the People's Railroad bill, and earnestly but respectfully urge and insist upon its passage. We protest against the reign of monopolies; we protest against exorbitant fares; we insist upon the control of our streets and avenues for the people's use, and we must upon transit at the lowest cost.

Resolved, That Rudolph A. Witthaus, Simeon E. Church, James F. Ruggles, Dwight H. Olmstead, Edgar F. Brown, George Hoffman, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Joseph W. Drexel, James Montieth, Charles H. Russell, T. H. Arkenburg, Wm. B. Harrison, E. H. Brown, Gen. Franz Sigel, Isaac Woods, D. S. Griffin, Christian Schwartz, Henry Morrison, L. F. Barry, Oscar Zollicoffer, Lucius S. Comstock, Augustus A. Levey, John W. Marshall, Henry A. Siallmeyer, G. A. Sacchi, Philip G. Weaver, Thomas A. Vyse, D. R. Lyddy, C. A. Stoddart, D. O. Bradley, Charles Whelp, Thos. McClelland, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, D. S. Duncomb, Walter E. Corwin, James M. Tower, J. K. Gapin, A. M. Burt, Simon H. Sterne, Isaac L. Peet, John McClave, Wm. S. Homanoe, Frances Tomes, Geo. F. Foster, B. D. Hart, C. W. Sweet, Edgar M. Crawford, Chas. H. Hamilton, Francis T. Garretson, Eli Moses, John W. Pirsson, Isaac S. Solomon, J. F. de Navarro, Saml. L. Macomber, Charles P. Leslie, Fred. Kuhne, Henry Stollmeyer, John N. Marshall, Edward Fitch, N. R. Cannon, B. L. Ackerman, George Green, Charles Kinkel, Christian S. Schwartz, D. D. Tompkins, John Cavanagh, Geo. Hoffman, Jr., —— Stetson, are constituted a committee of one hundred, with power to fill vacancies, in behalf of this meeting of the people of New-York, to proceed to Albany, to urge the passage of this bill; if the bill is not passed, to ascertain and report why it is not passed, and who has opposed it; to call further meetings of the citizens if necessary; to organize ward and district associations, and to take such other measures as shall be necessary to vindicate this most just and reasonable demand of the people.

Resolved, That, until this question is settled, we are determined to know no politics but a City railroad as a City work; no platform but "cheap and rapid transit for the people;" or to tolerate no man, high or low, who is not willing to aid in securing this great and indispensable public interest.

Mr. H. Morrison next read the list of delegates who were instructed to meet the Chairman at the railroad depot, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to Albany, to lay the resolutions before the State Legislature.

After a few desultory remarks from one or two volunteer speakers, the meeting adjourned.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

Loss of the Steam-ship Norwich—The Crew and Passengers Saved.

The steamer Norwich, bound from Boston to New-Orleans, sank outside of Sandy Hook about daylight on Monday morning. She had recently been purchased from the Boston and Calais Steam-ship Company by the New-York, Florida, and Havana Steam-ship Company, and was on her way to be used in trading between the Gulf ports when she was overtaken by the storm which caused her destruction. She left Boston on Friday last with a full crew and three passengers under Capt. Pennington, and all went well until Sunday, when off Shinnecock a gale from the south-east, accompanied with snow, was encountered. The vessel scudded before the gale until afternoon, when she hove to in twenty-eight fathoms of water, twenty-five miles south of Squan Beach. The gale moderated about sundown, and the wind shifted to the north-west. The vessel then ran before the wind for an hour, when it was found that a leak had been sprung, and all hands had to be set to work at the pumps. The water, however, gained rapidly, and as the pilot-boat James W. Elwell, No. 7, was sighted at 8½ P. M. the steamer's whistles summoned her to the assistance of the Norwich. Capt. Pennington informed the pilots, H. Treat and J. J. Godby, that the steamer was leaking, and requested them to lay by, so as to take off the passengers and crew in the event of the vessel sinking. The vessel was then kept under full speed in the hope of reaching Sandy Hook, the pilot-boat remaining alongside; but the water gained so rapidly that, notwithstanding the fact that the pumps were kept at work, the encroaching element put out the furnace-fires about 1 o'clock on Monday morning. Shortly before this the passengers and crew had been transferred to the pilot-boat; but in this operation every boat but one was swamped. As by this time it was evident that it would be impossible to save the steamer, she was finally abandoned, the Captain and Engineer leaving by the only remaining boat. The steamer lay on the water like a log until 5:30, when she went down, carrying with her a mixed cargo valued from $50,000 to $60,000, with nearly all the personal effects of those on board. The Captain, crew, and passengers, nineteen in all, remained by the steamer until she sank, and then made their way to this City.

The Norwich was a screw steamer, 367 tons burden, and was built in Boston in 1861. The vessel and cargo are supposed to be fully insured in Boston companies.

The Missing Vessels—Their Loss Considered Certain.

The owners or agents of the missing vessels Lincoln, Sterling Castle, and American Congress, have abandoned all hope of hearing anything definite of their fate, and conjecture that the ships were lost, probably with all on board, in the storm of Dec. 21. The same hurricane was encountered by two of E. E. Morgan's Sons' vessels, and the latter came into port without their mizzenmasts. The British ship British Flag, 1,285 tons register, which sailed hence for English ports on Nov. 5, has never since been heard of, and is almost certainly lost. The Lincoln (iron) was owned by Temperly, Carter & Darke, of London, and commanded by Capt. Wilkes, her crew consisting of twenty-three men. Her dimensions were as follows: Length, 197 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet 5 inches; registered tonnage, 996. She was built in 1864, at Sunderland, was classed AA 1 for twenty years, and had been employed in trading between London, Calcutta, and New-York. The vessel was valued at $80,000, and her cargo, consisting of bagged oil-cake and flour, at $75,000, the latter fully insured. The Sterling Castle (iron, 1,165 tons,) was built by Napier, of Glasgow, in 1863, and belonged to Donald, Currie & Co., of London. Her dimensions were: Length, 200 feet; beam, 33 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 6 inches. She was classed AA1, and was worth $100,000. Her last cargo, when, on Dec. 11, she left New-York for London, consisted of wheat and flour, valued at $100,000, and insured. The Sterling Castle was commanded by Capt. Davis, and carried a crew of thirty men. No later intelligence has been received of other missing vessels.

Trial of Luzignani for the Murder of his Wife.

The case of Louis Luigi Luzignani was continued, yesterday, at Morristown, N. J. Felippo Massalini testified that Luzignani had paid him for accompanying him to Dover, and corroborated the evidence of Boriotti as to what transpired at the interview between the prisoner and his wife. James Kelly heard Boriotti crying for help; went to the rescue and arrested the prisoner. Constable John Armitage testified to a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest, in which he admitted having stabbed his wife, but alleged that she wounded him with a knife, and that Boriotti struck him with a hammer before he attempted to defend himself; prisoner was wounded in the abdomen, and had a contused wound behind his ear. Other witnesses, whose evidence was of a confirmatory nature, were examined in support of the prosecution. The case for the people then closed, after which Mr. Werts opened for the defense. The prisoner was placed on the stand, and testified to the killing, but asserted that he was first attacked by his wife and Boriotti, and that he acted in self-defense. The case was not concluded.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Collision on the Hudson River Road—The Brakesman Killed and the Conductor Dying.

The following are the details of the collision which occurred yesterday at Hastings, a small station on the Hudson River Railroad. The Yonkers special train, which left the depot in Thirtieth-street yesterday morning at 6¾, arrived at its proper time at Yonkers, and was shunted into a siding, and the engine, No. 45, together with an express-car uncoupled, to allow of the latter being attached to the Poughkeepsie mail-train, which was due at 7:35. This train arrived on time, when the express-car was joined to it, and it proceeded on its way. Immediately after the departure of the latter, Engine No. 45 was shunted on to the up track and backed slowly down toward the old depot for the purpose of going on to the turn-table which is situated near that point, when a train was seen coming up the track at a moderate speed. This was composed of an engine, two caboose cars, and a platform car, the engine being driven by Patrick Regan, who had with him a fireman whose name is at present unknown. The engineer of engine No. 45, named Denny Major, and the fireman, W. Burgess, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped on to the track after shutting off steam, and immediately the two engines came together, when it is thought the shock opened the throttle valve of engine No. 45, and turned on a full head of steam, causing it to rush along the track toward the depot through which it dashed at headlong speed, and continuing its course until it reached Hastings, where it crashed into the Poughkeepsie train, then on the point of leaving the station, badly shattering the rear car, which was lifted up and pushed forward into the next as far as the stove, which was overturned. The conductor, S. D. Cummings, and the brakesman, Alfred Smith, who were standing on the rear platform of the second car, were forced into the interior and jammed against the sides, both receiving severe injuries, external and internal. In the rear car were three lady passengers, Miss McCulloch, Miss Hastings, and Miss Hubbock, who had but a few moments before entered the train, and who, fortunately, escaped without injury, excepting a slight cut received by Miss McCulloch. About twenty of the passengers in the second car were slightly cut and bruised, but were all able to proceed to their homes. The conductor and brakesman were, after considerable difficulty, extricated from the ruins and carried to the depot, where they were attended by Dr. Ives, of Hastings. They were subsequently taken on the next train to Yonkers and then to the hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Pooley, the resident physician. Smith, who was very weak when he arrived at the hospital, rapidly sank, and died shortly after 1 o'clock. His father and sister were present with him for some time previous to his death, and joined in the religious exercises, which were given by Rev. Mr. Stratton, of Yonkers. Cummings, whose injuries consist of a broken leg, a contusion of the side, an ugly-looking gash in the throat, and several scalp wounds, is not expected to recover, and it is thought that he can hardly live through the night. He is attended by his wife, who was telegraphed to and arrived shortly after his admission to the hospital.

The coroner, Wm. E. Meeks, who was telegraphed to as soon as Smith died, arrived at the hospital shortly after 4 o'clock, and impaneled a jury, who viewed the remains, when a permit was given to allow them to be taken to New-York, where the family resides. No testimony was taken yesterday, the case being adjourned until to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., when it is hoped that witnesses will be forthcoming who can throw some light upon the matter.

Engine No. 45 and the broken cars were shortly after the accident conveyed to New-York, and the track cleared. The switchman, Patrick Larkin, who was stationed at the points just by where the first collision took place, states that he had the danger signal up, and that the caboose train should have stopped some distance down the track, as the signal can be seen for at least a mile away. Some say the engineer of this train was asleep, and thus account for his neglecting to obey the signal. Several citizens who were near the spot at the time corroborate Larkin's statement, and free him from blame.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of J. C. Horton—His Share in the York Plot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—At 10 o'clock, this morning, the Special Committee charged with the investigation of the Pomeroy matter met in the room of the Chairman, and held an hour's secret consultation. At 11 o'clock the committee entered the room in which the investigation is held, when the Chairman read, by the unanimous instruction of the committee, an announcement that, under the resolution of the Senate, the committee would be obliged to confine their inquiries solely to the transactions between Pomeroy and York.

Mr. J. C. Horton was then called by Mr. Simpson and examined by the Chairman. Witness resides at Lawrence, and is agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. On the evening of the 27th of January, 1873, Senator York invited him to meet at Simpson's room, in the Tefft House. Witness described the occurence at that meeting as York described it yesterday. York sent to him on Wednesday. Witness went to his private room. York showed him $7,000, saying that it was the money he received from Pomeroy; witness counted it and found the amount as stated; I asked him how he felt; he said, "Horton, I've had a fearful struggle over this thing;" I think he said he had been praying over it, (audible smiles,) and that he was all right now; saw York two or three times during the day; when he (witness) went into the Joint Convention he told the Lieutenant-Governor to recognize York if he arose to speak; the Lieutenant-Governor nodded.

By Mr. Vickers—At the preliminary meeting nothing was said upon the subject of opposing any motion for a recess, or of the final disposition of the money.

By Mr. Buckingham—The question whether the exposure should be made in the Senate or the joint convention was not discussed at the meeting above mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Horton—Was not a member of the Legislature. His principal business at Topeka was to beat Pomeroy; he and Simpson had not matured the plan of exposure before York asked him to consult about it. Might have talked of the matter with Simpson. Thinks the first time he heard the matter mentioned was on the 20th of February, at Topeka, in conversation with Gov. Osborn. He said the Legislature was strongly opposed to Pomeroy. Osborn replied, "Yes, but the old cuss will use his money and buy his way through." He said he might be defeated if some one would take his money, and then expose him. Witness might have had several conversations with Simpson about defeating Pomeroy in that way before York was thought of in connection with the matter; thinks that many of the Legislature and lobby may have left Topeka on the Saturday before the election.

By Mr. Simpson—Was not at Topeka working against Pomeroy at the instance of any officer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Don't think anything was said about informing any of the State officers about the exposure scheme at the time it was planned.

Mr. Simpson had no other witnesses present, but he desired to summon from Kansas witnesses to identify the money deposited by York, and to prove that it went direct from the bank to Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. Horton did not desire to introduce his evidence until the case of the prosecution was closed.

The Chairman said the future evidence of the prosecution would be limited to the two points mentioned, and in view of the briefness of the time before the committee he would like to have the defense proceed.

Mr. Thurman also urged that there be no unnecessary delay, saying the investigation had better never have been commenced unless it shall be completed in time for the Senate to take action in the matter.

Mr. Horton said he thought he would be ready to proceed with the case to-morrow morning, and thereupon the committee adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Personal.

Hon. Franklin T. Ferguson, of Massachusetts, lately appointed United States Consul to the Cape De Verde Islands; Hon. William M. Coleman, of North Carolina, late Attorney-General; Hon. W. A. Pile, United States Minister to Caracas, Venezuela; Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia; T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; T. C. McClean, and E. Longacker, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Mayor H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland; Gen. Horace Porter, of Chicago; C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, and J. S. Eldridge, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout; Gen. C. W. Mead, of St. Paul, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Hon. William Mullins, of Pittsburg; Gen. J. N. Knapp, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, and Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine, is at the New-York Hotel.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Byrne, a milkman, tried at Special Sessions, yesterday, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for adulterating milk.

Dr. Adelbert Hoepke, for many years connected in an editorial capacity with the German press of this City, died last evening at his residence, No. 21 City Hall-place.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, John Hogan, charged with threatening to shoot Virginia Hodge, No. 181 Thompson-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Frederick Liedermann was before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for examination on a charge of selling unstamped cigars. The case was adjourned for a further hearing.

Controller Green paid yesterday the laborers and employes on the boulevards and avenues, to Feb. 8, inst., amounting to $33,726 51, and the laborers on the thirty-six inch mains to Feb. 1, inst., $1,948 23.

The officers and Executive Boards of the several Councils of Political Reform will meet at the New-York University, this evening, for the purpose of expressing the views of the Councils on the charter.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District, last evening appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry C. Overin; Secretary, James Carroll; Treasurer, William Mellen.

John E. Simmons, who stabbed Nicholas R. Duryea in Liberty-street, was taken from Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Seebacher, and lodged in cell No. 42 of the Tombs, which had previously been occupied by Foster.

The Teutonia German Women's Aid Association celebrated its third anniversary by a masked ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, in which members of several other German women's benevolent associations participated.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case against Patrick Mullins, charged with forging his wife's name, was abandoned, Mrs. Mullins having admitted to Justice Wm. F. Brown that the alleged forgery was her own genuine signature.

Brother George Sanderson was presented with a handsomely-mounted set of resolutions last evening by the Master and brethren of Lodge No. 16 F. A. M., on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Treasurer, which position he had filled for 11 years.

The Jumel case is rapidly drawing to its close. Yesterday ex-Attorney-General Chatfield commenced the closing address to the jury. His argument will be followed by the charge of Judge Shipman, at the conclusion of which the case will be submitted to the jury.

Rev. John Brun, late pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, died yesterday afternoon at the pastoral residence, after a short but severe illness. Father Brun had been for some years previous to his death, professor of philosophy at Manhattan College.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Delta Chi Fraternity of the United States will be held to-day at the Astor House, under the auspices of the Chi Charge. Mr. Jacob Spahn has been chosen orator for the occasion, Mr. John Brougham as poet, and Mr. Franklin Burdge, historian.

The German Reform organizations of the Eleventh Assembly District held a meeting last evening, when the prospects of Municipal charter reforms were discussed. The views expressed on the subject by the German Central Reform Organization at its last meeting were indorsed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Philomena Dijano was found guilty of assault with intent to kill, and Savara Achilla of assault and battery. Dijano was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in Sing Sing, and Achilla to one year in the Penitentiary.

Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime delivered a lecture on "The Valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea," last evening, under the auspices of the United States Association for the Advancement of Science and Art," in the Lecture Room of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-fourth-street.

Albert Izzett, a steward of the Inman steamer City of Montreal, got drunk, yesterday morning, and was put under restraint. Twenty minutes after it was found that he had committed suicide by hanging himself to a towel-rack. Coroner Herrman held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Harlem was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the resignation of the pastor, Rev. Elijah Lucas. Mr. William Paul was elected Moderator of the meeting, and Mr. B. G. Coles acted as Secretary. Resolutions were passed asking the pastor to withdraw his resignation, and tendering him a leave of absence to recruit his health.

BROOKLYN.

The total receipts of the Brooklyn Bible Society, including church contributions and sales of books at the depositories, during the past year, amounted to $6,075 12.

Surrogate Veeder was occupied yesterday with the Carroll will case, in which two women, both claiming to be widows of the testator, who is only supposed to be dead, are trying to establish their respective claims to his estate, which is valued at about $100,000. The case is still on.

On the application of Mrs. Josephine Kalbfleisch, daughter-in-law of the late Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased, Surrogate Veeder, yesterday, made an order requiring John T. Connover, executor of Gustavus A. Connover, deceased, to show cause why he should not distribute among the legatees of the said testator $46,000 belonging to the estate.

Yesterday morning three wooden sheds, Nos. 693, 695, and 697 Atlantic-avenue, were destroyed by fire. The first was owned by John Curton, and occupied as a blacksmith shop by Wm. Phalan; loss, $500. The second was used by George Goerz as a stable; Goerz lost a horse valued at $250. The third was occupied by James McArdle, marble-worker; loss, $1,000. Insurances unascertained.

The Common Council held a special meeting, last night, to take action on the nominations made by the Mayor for the Board of Education. The following nominations were confirmed: E. J. Whitlock, Edward Rour, John Cunningham, Edward B. Cadley, A. Ammerman, John Findley, Theodore Cochran, John H. Rhodes, W. Hurlbut, Alex. Foreman, Garrett Bergen, A. B. Bavlis, John G. Rossman, Joseph Bergen, Thos. O'Brien.

LONG ISLAND.

The Maspeth Improvement Association will ask the Legislature for an act authorizing the extension of Grand-street, Williamsburg, across Newtown Creek, and through Maspeth to Newtown village, at a cost of about $85,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

The drainage scheme in the town of Middletown has been quashed, and an injunction granted restraining the contractor from doing any further work.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Henry Shirley, a Jersey City contractor, is missing, and fears of foul play are entertained.

An Industrial School for Girls (the third in the city) has been established by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson.

Thirty-five hundred cars, loaded with coal, are blocked between Phillipsburg and South Amboy, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

The committee appointed by the Common Council of Hoboken to look after the interests of the city during the present legislative session will proceed to Trenton to-day.

An ordinance authorizing the issue of $250,000 in funding bonds has been ordered to a third reading by the Paterson Board of Aldermen. The bonds are to run one, two, three, four and five years.

John Shaw, of No. 538 Main-street, Paterson, while at work on the Watson Bridge works, in Railroad-avenue, was struck on the head by a falling beam of large size, and sustained a fractured skull and other serious injuries.

The City Treasurer of Hoboken reported to the Common Council, last night, a proposition from August Belmont, of New-York, to take $84,000 of city water bonds at 97½ and accrued interest. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, the proposition to widen Newark-avenue was revived. The matter was finally referred to the Commissioners of Assessment and the Chief Engineer for a further report.

Cornelius Dailey was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions of being one of a party of three who, about five weeks since, knocked down and robbed Philip W. Bird in Jersey City. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

John Carberry, committed to Hudson County Jail for alleged highway robbery, was brought to the County Sessions, yesterday, in charge of two officers, to testify as a witness. After giving his evidence he walked out of court and escaped.

The Common Council of Hoboken met last night, and after a lively debate passed, by a vote of 5 to 4, a resolution providing for the purchase of two new steam fire-engines, with requisite apparatus. The resolution had previously been vetoed by the Mayor.

Augustus Vinder, a Morris and Essex brakeman, was struck by a train at the Passaic Bridge, Monday night, and thrown a distance of sixty feet to the river. The force of the fall broke the ice, but he was rescued. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

There was a generally believed report current in Jersey City last night that Charles J. Proctor, one of the men convicted of the attempted robbery of the First National Bank on June 4, had escaped from the State Prison, but the statement was contradicted by dispatches from Trenton.

On the Bridgeton Railroad, near Camden, on Monday evening, a wagon was being driven across the track when a train dashed into it. The wagon was smashed to atoms and the horses killed. The driver, and Wm. Calishan, and a lad named Reddy, were seriously injured. The boy will probably recover, but the two men were not expected to recover yesterday.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Senator Harlan's Case—Testimony of Gen. H. V. Boynton and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Morrill's special committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges against Senators, resumed its session this morning, and Senator Patterson was recalled. He testified that he had no recollection at all in regard to the envelope deposited with Morton, Bliss & Co.; he had no recollection of receiving a letter from Morton, Bliss & Co. in May, 1871, only the memorandum on the envelope stated such a letter was sent. His papers are all in New-Hampshire, and he had not had an opportunity to examine them.

Gen. H. V. Boynton recalled—Witness published a statement to the effect that the checks were shown to Senator Harlan; received his information from D. W. Bartlett, correspondent of the New-York *Independent*; did not make the publication upon Mr. Bartlett's authority, but at a subsequent period, after hearing it from other persons; could not remember now who those persons were, as several years had elapsed; witness was directed by his paper to write up various matters relative to the Iowa election, and published this matter at the time; Mr. Henry L. Dawes, of the House of Representatives, gave the information to Mr. Bartlett; meant to convey the impression that the checks were used to influence the action of Mr. Harlan as a Senator.

Mr. William Penn Clark appeared as counsel for Mr. Harlan, and was granted permission to ask certain questions of the witness.

In reply to him Gen. Boynton testified that he had been the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* since 1866, and in 1867 or 1868 he commenced to write up frauds about Indian contracts.

Senator Scott objected to this course of examination, as Indian frauds had nothing to do with this investigation.

Mr. Clark said he wanted to show that the witness had been malignant toward Senator Harlan.

Gen. Boynton—Mr. Chairman, if you are going to try me personally, I would like to try my own side of the case after the counsel for Senator Harlan gets through.

Senator Harlan suggested to his counsel that he did not want to pursue the line of examination objected to. He supposed that Gen. Boynton would admit that he had written articles against him.

Gen. Boynton—Yes, Sir, I do admit it; but I do not admit any personal hostile feeling.

Hon. H. L. Dawes was sworn—He testified that he heard John B. Alley say that checks indorsed by Senator Harlan for $10,000 were found among the papers of the Union Pacific Railroad. Witness had no personal knowledge of the matter. Mentioned what he had heard to Mr. Bartlett and others. Witness never knew that the stubs or copies of the checks were shown to Senator Harlan. All he heard about it was as related above by Mr. Alley.

D. W. Bartlett sworn—Witness had an indistinct recollection of telling Gen. Boynton that he (witness) had heard Mr. Dawes make some statements about $10,000 having been given to Mr. Harlan. Heard some one say, but was not certain that it was Mr. Dawes, that the checks were presented to Mr. Harlan, and that he cried over them and offered to restore the money. Witness saw something in Gen. Boynton's letters to the *Gazette* about the matter before he mentioned anything that he had heard Mr. Dawes say.

At 12 o'clock the committee took a recess till 1½ P. M., at which session no public business was transacted.

Washington's Birthday—The Celebration.

There will be no formal parade of the National Guard on the 22d of February. The Sixth Regiment, according to their usual custom, will entertain the Veterans of 1812 at their armory at Nilsson Hall. At sunrise in the morning Adjt. Warner, the adopted son of the Veterans, will hoist the Stars and Stripes on the hickory-pole at the old fort near One Hundred and Tenth-street. There will be a parade of the Order of United American Mechanics, in which it is expected that 10,000 members of the order will participate. The New-York, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Staten Island Councils will form on Park-place, Warren and Murray streets, the right resting on Broadway. The procession will start at 12½ P. M., the line of march being as follows: Across the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue; up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence to Fourth-avenue; down Fourth-avenue to Union-square, where the review will take place.

In the evening the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments will give receptions at their armories; the Seventh Regiment will have a promenade concert. The students of the Cooper Union will celebrate the anniversary with appropriate exercises. The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society have their anniversary on the same evening. The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, will dine at Delmonico's. At the Boulevard Club salutes will be fired, and Washington's farewell address read.

New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named institution was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and hearing the report of the trustees. From this it appears that, during the past twelve months, 784 patients were treated gratis, of which 538 suffered from diseases of the throat and 246 from affection of the lungs. The Treasurer's report shows the institution not only clear of liabilities, but a cash balance of $841 88 on hand. Dr. Ruppaner tendered his resignation as Surgeon in charge, he having been appointed one of the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, but it was not accepted, and unlimited leave of absence granted him. After electing the following officers the Board adjourned: Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, President; J. J. Crane, M. D., Vice-President; Col. R. C. Hawkins, Secretary; Mr. William Moller, Treasurer; Anthony Ruppaner, M. D., Surgeon in charge.

Mutiny on a British Ship.

The British ship Tamerlane, Kerr, master, which left this port yesterday morning for Havre, put back in the afternoon, and came to anchor off Quarantine. It appears that when off the light-ship, the crew bing rigging out the jibboom, the second mate began abusing the Captain, and appealing to the crew, succeeded in enlisting their sympathies against their superior officer. A veritable mutiny then took place; the crew refused to obey orders, and the ship had to be towed into port by the steam-tug Starbruck. When the Tamerlane came to anchor, the crew were put in irons by a force from the United States revenue cutter Grant. The mutineers were afterward released and taken away by some New-York sailor-runners, leaving the ship in charge of the Captain and a few petty officers. The crew is said to have been under the influence of liquor.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market fairly active for all grades; prices steady and firm; sales of light, fat, medium to fair Steers at $4 50@$5 15; good to prime, $5 40@$5 75; fair to good Texans, $3 80@$4; Shipments, 1,700. Hogs—Receipts about 18,000. Market less active at 5c.@10c. lower; sales to packers at $4 25@$4 50; to shippers, $4 50@$4 65, closing quiet.

Providence Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—Print cloths moderate; sales on a basis of 7¼c. for 64 squares standard and extra.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:49 | Sun sets.......5:40 | Moon rises..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
SandyHook.12:12 | Gov.Island....1:01 | Hell Gate.....2:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, &c., E. W. J. Hurst; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Franklyn; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall.

Brigs Lily (Br.,) Ryan, Port Johnson, &c., C. B. Swain & Co.; Bonito, (Br.,) Robinson, Port Johnson, Heney & Parker; Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Port Johnson, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Avail, Smith, Providence for orders, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Susan Stetson, Yates, Charleston, S. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Havana, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; John F. Krans, Petcher, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; General Hall, Wade, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Laura H. Jones, Cousins, Savannah, H. W. Loud & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Gipsey, Van Valkenburg, Mystic.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haina, Liverpool Feb. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Griffin, Aspinwall Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Maroni, Cadis 43 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Great Western, Lowns, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 37 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Sarah B. Fraser, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Hildegard, (Norw.,) Morck, Cardiff 75 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Henricksen, Oporto Dec. 17, via Lisbon Jan. 4, with cork-wood to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Agnes, Kohl, Cardenas 14 ds., with melado to order—vessel to J. & G. Fowler.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Davis, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Havana Feb. 1, with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Durgin, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Louis L. Squires, (of Port Jefferson,) Baker, Messina Dec. 16, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Idabella, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to A. T. Bruce & Co.—vessel to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Souvenir, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, St. Johns, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing. Feb. 15, off the Capes of Virginia, spoke brig Mariner, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Schr. Jane Emerson, Hallock, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; brigs G. M. Jones, from Demarara, and Wenonah, from South Amboy, for Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; ship Superior, from Philippville, Algeria; schrs. Henry, from Baltimore; Eureka, from Baltimore; F. H. Odiorne, from Portland, Me.; Dione, from Boston; Admiral, from New-York; William Slater, from Portland; Czar, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 18.—Arr. bark Ocean Traveler, from Messina, for Baltimore, wind-bound. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Ariel, from Demerara. Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; bark Norsk Flag, for Londonderry; bark Arrow, for Great Britain. Passed in, Norwegian bark, name unknown.

In the Roads, wind-bound, schrs. Omaha, from Havana, for New-York; Waupousa and Wake, for New-York; H. Prescott and Maria & Elizabeth, bound N.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—The revenue cutter Moccasin boarded to-day, off Block Island, the brig David Bugbee, from Cadiz, for Portland. The David Bugbee had heavy gales on the passage, and lost her sails.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Arr. barks Maria C. and Paz, from Havana; schrs. M. E. Henderson, Olive, and J. M. Bramhall, from New-York.

Cld. barks Virgin de Mouserat, for Barcelona; Kathleen, for Montevideo; De Veber, for Brunswick; brig Catalona, for Palma de Majorca; schrs. Oceonee, for Nassau; Thomas Watt, for New-York.

Sld. steamer Virgo, for New-York; bark Kate, for Bremen.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 17—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Nellie C. Paine, from Boston, for Baltimore; Addie Pierce, from Boston, for Virginia; no vessels sld.; wind N. E., blowing a gale, raining.

17th—P. M.—No arrivals or departures; schr. Richard S. & Oliver Cromwell, of this port, went ashore during the gale last night, near Union Wharf; will be got off without special damage; wind from N. E. to N. N. E., blowing a gale; sunset, wind N. N. W., moderate, and clear.

18th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. A. F. Cole, Lucy M. Jenkins, Mary B. Dyer, S. H. Sharp, S. E. Nightingale, Sargent S. Day, Samuel A. Dodd, Effie T. Kemp, Freddie Walker, Eddie Pierce, and Nellie C. Paine.

Wind N. N. W., moderate and clear.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Mirehouse, and the Cunard line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Lott, both from New-York Feb. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 3 o'clock, and the latter at 4 o'clock.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 18.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Weser, Capt. Welligerod, from New-York, Feb. 8, for Bremen, touched at this port this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The Allen line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Portland, Feb. 8, arr. here this morning.

Also, arr. Ships New Lampedo, from New-Orleans Dec. 17; Flying Foam, from New-Orleans Dec. 22; Strathearn, from New-York Jan. 28; steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans Jan. 29, and Canada, from New-York Feb. 7.

FOR YOU.

By authority of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the Trustees announce the Third Grand

GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,

To be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873,

On which occasion Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

CURRENCY,

Will be given by lot to the patrons of the Concert, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each.	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each.	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each.	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each.	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each.	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each.	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each.	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide funds for the Concert, one hundred thousand whole tickets only will be issued, at the following prices:

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert, and he will give personal attention to all its details, and see that the instructions of the Board of Trustees are carried out in every particular. Two Concerts have already been given, and every gift promptly paid in full in cash. This Third Concert will be conducted on like honorable principles, and full details found in circulars free to all. Sales of tickets are already far in excess of any similar period at the two previous Concerts, and buyers who desire to participate must order at once, as everything is sure to go off promptly as advertised.

All applications for tickets, full programme and information must be made to Managers of N. Y. Office,

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,

General Depot of Supply,

No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
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CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square,

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THEIR NEW STEM-WINDING "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES, NOW OFFER THEM IN TWO SIZES AND VARIOUS STYLES OF CASING. THEY ARE THOROUGHLY ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST YET MADE.

28th Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1873		$18,689,747 30
Income.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,108,500 82	
Interest received and accrued	1,206,906 42	—$7,315,407 [illegible]
Total		$26,005,154 42
Disbursements.		
Losses by death	$1,408,519 87	
Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies	2,263,392 07	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	50,806 58	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	540,975 95	
Advertising and physicians' fees	111,681 71	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	255,185 40	—$4,630,561 [illegible]
Total		$21,374,842 7[illegible]
Assets.		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand	2,242,746 64	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,227,207 88) cost	4,140,818 35	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $46,227 50) cost	41,549 00	
Real estate	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $32,000,000 00, buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	11,380,534 29	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies, amounts to $4,069,981 51)	986,244 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	301,405 51	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities)	272,494 75	
Amounts due from agents	29,033 08	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873	112,152 33	—$21,374,842 [illegible]
ADD		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		92,157 38

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $21,667,000 1[illegible]

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	$231,542 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	182,870 00	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $117,621,753 21 participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium)—$1,000,833 65, non-participating, (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	19,418,936 4[illegible]	
Balance of return premium of 1872, payable during the year 1873	121,486 78	—$20,024,871 [illegible]

Divisible Surplus, $1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,642,424 92 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premiums, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 8,910 policies have been issued, insuring $27,096,273 61.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN..President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS..(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL..(Merchant,) Union Buildings, corner William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER..(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT..(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..................(Merchant) 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON..(Appleton & Co., Publishers) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS..(Collins & Brothers, Stationers) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON............(Banker) 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH...........(Booth & Edgar) 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker) 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..............(Banker) 36 Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY..(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods) 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB...President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN..(E. Martin & Son, Provisions,) 38 Front-st.
EDWIN HOYT..(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods) 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN....(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods) Corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR..(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 75 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.......8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS..Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SPENCERIAN

Double Elastic

STEEL PENS

These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale, owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a sample card, containing all of the fifteen numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

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